# The Saturday Evening Post.

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## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### STANZAS.

"Oh! mother, see this blooming flower,
How fresh, how fair its hue—
How beauteous at this early hour!
'Tis spangled o'er with dew:
Dear mother, when the sun shall set
Will this sweet flower be
Thus beaming like the coronet,
As bright as now we see?"

"Ah! no, my son," the mother said,
"At eve this flower will be dead;
For soon the sun's meridian height,
Will scorch the rose—its beauty blight;
And soon the evening's chilling blast,
To naught its wither'd leaves will cast:
And all that's beauteous—all that's gay,
Like this sweet rose, must fade away!"

"But, mother, when the orb of night
Shall slowly sink to rest,
And Heaven's pure, ethereal light,
Beams forth with brighter zest,
Will not *this flower* bloom again,
As fresh, as fair as ever?
Oh! mother, it would give me pain
To see it die—*forever!*"

The mother, sighing, faintly smil'd,
Then, stooping, kiss'd her darling child:
"Oh! son," she said, "in realms of bliss,
Full many a flower shall bloom—and *this*
Shall shine by far more bright,
Than all the twinkling stars of night;
For, oh! *this flower* is *Virtue's* gem,
And Heaven's purest diadem!" CYRUS.

### STANZAS.

Is there a heart on which thy own
May beam in affection's hour?
Whose pulse, to selfishness unknown,
Beats quick with feeling's holy power?

Is there a soul, as nobly free,
"Twould proudly love, tho' all beside
Had past thee in adversity,
Wrapt in the mantle of their pride?

O, wine that heart! for richer 'tis
Than all which glittering dust can boast;
Cherish it then!—'twill yield a bliss
To cheer, when worlds on worlds are lost.

Tho' hard thy lot, Misfortune's son!
A prey to ills—dare not repine;
On thee hope's beacon-light hath shone,
If such a heart in truth be thine. T.

### *To the departed shades of a wife and two children.*

"Insatiate archer! could not one suffice?
Thy shaft flew thrice; and thrice my peace was slain."
*Young.*

Oh, Death! inexorable, reckless Death!
Oh! could our tears and supplications save
Not one? No, no—the slowly parting breath
Consign'd them all, all to the darksome grave!
And I am left to my hapless fate,
Alone—in secret oft to shed the tear:
Say who can be compar'd with my sad state?
Bereft of all on earth I held most dear!

Dear pledges of affection, now ye rest,
Forever torn from life's unfeeling throng,
In dreamless sleep, upon the clay-cold breast,
Whose streaming fountain nourish'd you so long.

Yet will I weep, till next I hear my doom,
A doom that calls me from this scene of pain,
Then lay me down beside your peaceful tomb,
And spirit meet with spirit once again. L.

### TO MRS. ELIZA ANN H********,
*Who gave me a "Monthly Rose."*

Oh! who can scorn a blushing rose,
Because at fervid noon 'twill fade;
Or joy's wild throb the bosom close,
Lest it should have a darkling shade?

I'll take it for the hue it wears,
So fresh and bright and blossoming,
And for the fragrant scent it bears,
Nor think that it is withering.

And I will bind it on my breast,
And think of joys that erst were there
Lo, it has wither'd! and behest,
That joy blooms not, with rankling care?

'Tis wither'd:—take it hence—yet stay;
For still its fragrance is the same:
Oh! let me think of her and say,
That "fragrance lingers round her name."

For she my hope once dosted on,
Lies—where a solemn cypress grows;
All I did love to gaze upon,
Hath wither'd like this drooping rose.

Yet, lady, I have known delight,
The heart with happiness o'erflowing,
And all that met my rapture'd sight,
Was hope's golden sun-beams glowing.

Oh! fell a sculh upon my heart,
To find such dreams of bliss were vain;
Like this pluck'd flower, nor time nor art,
Can make it fresh with joy again!

Yet, for a while, 'tis meet to hush
The *truths* that chill experience shows;
Whilst on the heart the trickling gush
Of balmy rapture softly flows. WILFRED.

### *Lines written at Sea, near the Equator, on a favorite ship, by a lady of Virginia.*

A noble ship, thro' ocean's tides,
See where the Pennsylvania glides!
Bound to a clime whose savage chains
Are now unlink'd—where freedom reigns.

May no rude foe her crew assail;
May she in safety stem each gale;
And Boreas' hand unlock his store,
To waft her safe the voyage o'er.

The haven reach'd, may love awake,
In bliss of feeling to partake
That boon, which, with its soothing power,
Cheers Neptune's son in tempest's hour.

Sure those who boast a flame so pure
As love, may pray that it endure;
For void of this what else can give
A wish on life's dull waste to live.

NATURE.—A taste for rural scenes seems born with us; and, after seeking in vain for pleasure among the works of art we are forced to come back, and find that the highest enjoyment is placed in the lovely simplicity of Nature.

## THE MORALIST.

"The chamber where the good man meets his fate,
Is privileg'd beyond the common walk
Of virtuous life,—quite in the verge of heaven."

Could mankind fully realise the contrast between the wicked and virtuous, as exhibited in "the inevitable hour" of transient mortality, it would be productive of the most lasting impressions.

At the close, in the last scene of him, whose drama of life has been a series of insult against the God of his being, and a presumptuous banter to divine justice, he is filled with dark forebodings, his spirit quails at its own anticipations, and his convulsive fears

"start up alarm'd, and o'er life's narrow verge
Look down—on what?—a fathomless abyss!
A dread eternity!"

But, with the good man, when the "king of terrors" is about to snap the silver cord of his existence, and loose the threads that bind him to an erring and apostate world, he can look with complacency at his approach, and rejoice that in it, he is enabled to exemplify "the peace in which a christian can die." Faith, to him "is the evidence of things not seen," and buoyed up in its strength, he catches refreshing glimpses of an ineffable glory—an eternity!—to which time is but

the bud of being, the dim dawn,
The twilight of our day, the vestibule.

With the receding world, its troubles and cares, anxieties and delusions fade away; save the reflection which attends the emancipated spirit, in the fruition of expected joys, that he is now far removed from their influence, while the few moments of happiness enjoyed on earth are beheld, "few and far between," like little verdant isles, amid the wild heavings of the restless ocean.

Yet, this prospect of life will serve to enhance the pure and unmingled bliss of Heaven, by contrasting what he once was—with what he now is.

In the view of such a scene, our souls should be constrained to cry, "Lord, let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

TIME.—This is the most undefinable, yet paradoxical of things; the past is gone, the future is not come, and the present becomes the past even while we attempt to define it, and like the flash of lightning at once exists and expires. Time is the measurer of all things, but is itself immeasurable, and the grand discloser of all things, but is itself undisclosed. Like space, it is incomprehensible because it has no limit, and it would be still more so if it had. It is more obscure in its sources than the Nile, and in its termination than the Niger, and advances like the slowest tide, but retreats like the swiftest torrent. It gives wings of lightning to pleasure, but feet of lead to pain, and lends expectation a curb, but enjoyment a spur—It robs beauty of her charms to bestow them on her picture, and builds a monument to merit but denies it a house; it is the transient and deceitful flatterer of falsehood, but the tried and final friend of truth. Time is the most subtle, yet the most insatiable of depredators, and by appearing to take nothing is permitted to take all: nor can it be satisfied until it has stolen the world from us, and us from the world. It constantly flies, yet overcomes all things by flight; and although it is the present ally it will be the future conqueror of death. Time, the cradle of hope, but the grave of ambition, is the stern corrector of fools, but the salutary counsellor of the wise, bringing all they need to the one, and all they desire to the other; but, like Cassandra it warns us with a voice that even the sagest discredit too long, and the silliest believe too late. Wisdom walks before it, opportunity with it, and repentance behind it: he that has made it his friend will have little to fear from his enemies, but he that has made it his enemy will have little to hope from his friends.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

## SELECTANEA.—No. 1.

### *A merrie question anent the burning of a mill.*

[From a curious old book, written by Sir James Balfour, of Pittendrich, Lord President of the Court of Session.]

Gif it happen that ony man passand in the Kings gait or passage; drivand befoir him twa sheip festnit and knit togidder; be chance ane horse havand ane sair bak, is lying in the said gait, and ane of the sheip passis be the ane side of the horse and the uther sheip be the uther side, awa that the band quhairwith thay ar bund tuich or kittle his sair bak, and he thairby movit does arise and carryis the said sheip with him heir and their, until at last he cummis and enters in ane mill havand ane fire without ane keipar, and skatteris the fire, quhairby the mill, horse, sheip, and all is burnt: *Quaeritur*, Qua sall pay the skaith? *Respondetur*, The awner of the horse sall pay the sheip, because his horse sould not have been lying in the King's hie-street or common passage; and the millar sall pay for the mill and the horse, and for all uther damnage and skaith, because he left ane fire in the mill without ane keipar.—*Stat. K. Dav. II.*

### *Of the husband accusit for the wife's slauchter.*

[From the same.]

It is statute and ordainit, that the husband shall not be accusit for the slauchter of his lauchful wife, bot gif it be sufficientlie provin that he slew hir or woundit hir throw the quhilk wound scho thairefter deceissit; for it is to wit that it happinit in King David's dayis, that ane man of gude blude and honest fame, havand ane wife of greit blude and parentage, movit with gude zeale, and thinkand to chastise and correct hir, gave her ane cuf allanerlie, quhairwith scho was sa vehementlie commovit and troublit, that for request of na persoun scho wald nather eat nor drink, and sa scho deceissit and departit out of this world; quairfoir hir friendes and kinnesmen callit and persewit hir husband for hir slauchter before the King; bot because it was notoriouslie knawin that he slew hir not, not zit gave hir ony deidlie wound, bot allanerlie gave hir ane cuf, thairby correctand and instructand hir, and alswa beriand sic favour and affectioun to hir, to the time of her deceis, as ane loving husband sould beir and do to his wife, the King ressolveit and ordeingit him fre the slauchter of his wife; and thairfoir made this law and ordinance thairanent. *Stat. K. Jam.*

### DR. JOHNSON.

In a conversation with Boswell, he observed how little a soldier got for his services, in proportion to others, who less deserve rewards.—*Boswell*—"Goldsmith has acquired more fame than all the officers last war, who were not Generals." *Johnson*—"Why, sir, you will find ten thousand fit to do what they did, before you will find one fit to do what Goldsmith has done. You must consider, that a thing is valued according to its rarity. A pebble that paves the street is in itself more useful than the diamond on a lady's finger."

SUPERSTITION DEFINED—*by David Hume.*

The mind of man is subject to certain unaccountable terrors and apprehensions, proceeding either from the unhappy situation of public or private affairs—from ill health—from a gloomy and melancholy disposition—or from the concurrence of all these circumstances. In such a state of mind, infinite unknown evils are dreaded from unknown agents; and, where real objects of terror are wanting, the soul, active to its own prejudice, and fostering its predominant inclination, finds imaginary ones, to whose power and malevolence it sets no limits.

As these enemies are entirely invisible and unknown, the methods to appease them are equally unaccountable, and consist in ceremonies, observances, mortifications, sacrifices, presents, or in any practice, however absurd and frivolous, which either folly or knavery recommends to a blind and terrified credulity. Weakness, fear, melancholy, together with ignorance, are therefore the true sources of superstition.

## THE LEFT EYE.

A Calmuc Tale, translated from the Russian.

A rich old man, who resided at the extremity of the camp, quite apart from the rest, had three daughters, the youngest of whom, named *Kookju*, was as much distinguished for her beauty as for her extraordinary wisdom.

One morning as he was about driving his cattle for sale to the Chan's market-place, he begged his daughters to tell him what presents they wished him to bring them on his return. The two eldest asked him for trinklets, but the handsome and wise Kookju said that she wanted no present, but she had a request to make which it would be difficult and even dangerous for him to execute. Upon which the father, who loved her more than the two others, swore that he would do her wish, though it were at the price of his life. "If it be so," replied Kookju, "I beg you do as follows: sell all your cattle except the short-tailed ox, and ask no other price for it except *the Chan's left eye.*" The old man was startled; however remembering his oath, and confiding in his daughter's wisdom, he resolved to do as she bade him.

After having sold all his cattle, and being asked for the price of the short-tailed ox, he said that he would sell it for nothing else but the Chan's left eye. The report of this singular and daring request soon reached the ears of the Chan's courtiers. At first they admonished him not to use such an offensive speech against the Sovereign; but when they found that he persevered in his strange demand, they bound him and carried him as a madman before the Chan. The old man threw himself at the Prince's feet, and confessed that his demand had been made at the request of his daughter, of whose motives he was perfectly ignorant; and the Chan, suspecting that some secret must be hidden under this extraordinary request, dismissed the old man, under the condition that he would bring him that daughter who had made it.

Kookju appeared, and the Chan asked:

"Why didst thou instruct thy father to demand my left eye?"

"Because I expected, my Prince, that after so strange a request, curiosity would urge thee to send for me."

"And wherefore dost thou desire to see me?"

"I wish to tell thee a truth important to thyself and thy people."

"Name it!"

"Prince," replied Kookju, "when two persons appear before thee in a cause, the wealthy and noble generally stand on thy right hand, whilst the poor and humble stand on thy left. I have heard in my solitude that thou most frequently favourest the noble and rich.—This is the reason why I persuaded my father to ask for thy *Left Eye*; it being of no use to thee, since thou never seest the poor and unprotected.

The Chan, incensed and surprised at the daring of this maiden, commanded his court to try her. The court was opened, and the president, who was the eldest Lama, proposed that they should try, whether her strange proceeding was the effect of *malice* or of *wisdom*.

The first step was to send to Kookju a log of wood, cut even on all sides, ordering her to find out which was the root and which the top?—Kookju threw it into the water, and soon knew the answer, on seeing the root sinking, whilst the the top rose to the surface.

After this they sent her two snakes, in order to determine which was a male and which was a female. The wise maiden laid them on cotton, and on seeing that one coiled herself up in a ring, whilst the other crept away, she judged that the latter was a male and the former a female.

From these trials the court was convinced that Kookju had not offended the Chan from motives of malice, but the inspiration of wisdom granted her from above. But not so the Chan: his vanity was hurt; and he resolved to puzzle her with questions, in order to prove that she was not wise. He therefore ordered her before him, and asked:

"On sending a number of maidens into the wood to gather apples, which of them will bring home most?"

"She," replied Kookju, "who, instead of climbing up the trees, remains below and picks up those which have fallen off from maturity or the shaking of the branches."

The Chan then led her to a fen, and asked her which would be the readiest way to get over it: and Kookju said, "to cross it would be the farthest, going round, nearest." The Chan felt vexed at the readiness and propriety of her replies; and, after having reflected for some time, he again inquired:

"Which is the safest means of becoming known to many?"

"By assisting many that are unknown."

"Which is the surest means of always leading a virtuous life?"

"To begin every morning with prayer, and conclude every evening with a good action."

"Who is truly wise?"

"He who does not believe himself so."

"Which are the requisites of a good wife?"

"She should be beautiful as a peahen, gentle as a lamb, prudent as a mouse, just as a faithful mirror, pure as the scale of a fish; she must mourn for her deceased husband like a she-camel, and live in her widowhood like a bird which has lost its wings."

The Chan was astonished at the wisdom of the fair Kookju; yet, enraged at her having reproached him with injustice, he still wished to destroy her.

After a few days he thought he had found the means for attaining his object. He sent for her and asked her to determine the true worth of all his treasures; after which he promised to absolve her from malice in questioning his justice, and to admit that she intended as a wise woman merely to warn him.

The maiden consented, yet under the condition that the Chan would promise her implicit obedience to her commands for four days. She requested that he would eat no food during that time. On the last day, she placed a dish of meat before him, and said, "Confess, O Chan! that all thy treasures are not worth as much as this joint of meat!" The Chan was so struck with the truth of her remark, that he confessed the truth of it, acknowledged her as wife, married her to his son, and permitted her constantly to remind him to use his *Left Eye*.

## THE LAW OF WORDS.

From the Adventures of Hajji Baba.

In the reign of Caliph Haroun Al Raschid, of happy memory, lived in the city of Bagdad, a celebrated barber, of the name of Ali Sakal. He was so famous for a steady hand and dexterity in his profession, that he could shave a head and trim a beard and whiskers, with his eyes blindfolded, without once drawing blood. There was not a man of any fashion at Bagdad, who did not employ him, and such a run of business had he that at length he became proud and insolent, and would scarcely ever touch a beard, whose master was not at least a *Beg* or an *Aga*. Wood for fuel was always scarce and dear at Bagdad, and as his shop consumed a great deal, the wood-cutters brought their loads to him in preference, almost sure of meeting with a ready sale. It happened one day, that a poor wood-cutter, new in his profession, and ignorant of the character of Ali Sakal, went to his shop and offered him for sale a load of wood, which he had just brought from a considerable distance in the country, on his ass; Ali immediately offered him a price, making use of these words: "*for all the wood that was on the ass.*" The wood-cutter agreed, unloaded his beast, and asked for the money. "You have not given me all the wood you," said the barber; "I must have the pack-saddle (which is chiefly made of wood) into the bargain:—that was our agreement."—"How," said the other in amazement, "who ever heard of such a bargain; it is impossible."—In short, after many words and much altercation, the overbearing barber seized the pack-saddle, wood and all, and sent away the poor peasant in great distress. He immediately ran to the Cadi, and stated his griefs; the Cadi was one of the barber's customers, and refused to hear the case. The wood-cutter applied to a higher judge; he also patronized Ali Sakal, and made light of the complaint. The poor man then appealed to the Mufti himself, who, having pondered over the question, while he sipped half a dozen cups of coffee, and smoked as many pipes, at length settled, that it was too difficult a case for him to decide, no provision being made for it in the Koran, and therefore he must put up with his loss. The wood-cutter was not disheartened, but forthwith got a scribe to write a petition to the Caliph in person, which he duly presented on Friday, the day when he went in state to the mosque. The Caliph's punctuality in reading petitions is well known, and it was not long before the wood-cutter was called into his presence. When he had approached the Caliph, he kneeled and kissed the ground, and then placing his arms straight before him, his hands covered with the sleeves of his cloak, and his feet close together, he awaited the decision of his case. "Friend," said the Caliph, "the barber has words on his side; you have equity on yours. The law must be made by words; the former must have its course, or there would be no faith between man and man; therefore the barber must keep all his wood; but"—then calling the wood-cutter close to him, the Caliph whispered something in his ear, which none but he could hear, and then sent him away quite satisfied. A few days after, he applied to the barber, as if nothing had happened between them, requesting that he and a companion of his from the country might enjoy the dexterity of his hand; and the price at which both operations were to be performed was settled. When the wood-cutter's crown had been properly shorn, Ali Sakal asked where his companion was. "He, is just standing without here," said the other, "and he shall come in presently." Accordingly he went out, and returned, leading his ass after him by a halter. "This is my companion said he, and you must shave him." "shave him!" exclaimed the barber, in the greatest surprise; "it is enough that I have consented to demean myself by touching you, and do you insult me by asking me to do as much to your ass! away with you, or I'll send you both to *Jehannum*;" and forthwith drove them out of the shop.

The wood-cutter immediately went to the Caliph, and related his case. "'Tis well," said the commander of the faithful, "bring Ali Sakal and his razors to me this instant," he exclaimed to one of his officers; and the barber soon stood before him. "Why do you refuse to shave this man's companion?" said the Caliph to the barber, "was not that your agreement?" Ali kissing the ground, answered, "'Tis true, O Caliph, that such was our agreement; but whoever made a companion of an ass before? or who thought before of treating it like a true believer?" "You may say right," said the Caliph, "but, at the same time, who ever thought of insisting upon a pack-saddle being included in a load of wood? No, no, it is the wood-cutter's turn now. To the ass immediately, or you know the consequences." The barber was then obliged to prepare a large quantity of soap, to lather the beast from head to foot, and to shave him in the presence of the Caliph and of the whole Court, while he was jeered and mocked by the taunts and laughing of the by-standers. The poor wood-cutter was then dismissed with an appropriate present of money, and all Bagdad resounded with the story, and celebrated the justice of the Commander of the Faithful.

### RULES FOR POLITE CONVERSATION.

If you would improve your mind by conversation, it is important that you become acquainted with persons wiser than yourselves.

In whatever employ you are, waste not your time in trifles, laughter, or impertinent buffoonery.

Confine not yourself always to the same company, or to persons of the same party, or opinion, either in matters of learning or religion; lest mistaken notions should be imbibed in youth, and you should be confirmed in them by always conversing with persons of the same opinions, views and sentiment.

Conversation with [illegible] of established reputation, may have a [illegible] your mind, and set it [illegible] errors and prejudices you have or may imbibe concerning them from hearsay.

In mixed company, whether strangers or acquaintances, be swift to hear, but be careful of your tongue, lest you betray your ignorance; and perhaps, offend some of the company.

Be not affrighted, or ruffled at hearing opinions different from your own, or those of your party.

Believe that it is possible, to learn something from persons who are much below yourself in point of capacity and genius.

Attend with candour and diligence while any one of the company is speaking.

Whenever it is in your power to lead the conversation, let it be directed to some profitable and instructive topic; this will save much of your precious time from foolish trifling, impertinence and distraction.

Always be careful to observe Solomon's rule, and let him who speaks finish his speech before you reply.

Carry with you a sincere and abiding sense of your own ignorance, but never remain in ignorance for want of asking.

A foolish shame to seek instruction, renders folly incurable.

## COLLECTANEA.

The annexed notice of honest *Joe Miller*, whose reputed jokes every body has read, but who really had no hand in making them, will be considered a pleasant specimen of eccentric biography.

JOE MILLER.

The name of this actor is familiar to every body, and is perhaps more frequently repeated than that of any of his more celebrated brethren of the sock. Every wit, every punster, every retailer of anecdote, good or bad, is in the habit of meeting the name of Joe Miller; and but few out of the hundred are aware that he was a comedian of considerable celebrity; and that, to his talents on the stage solely, it is believed, he is indebted for the fame and notoriety attached to his name. Samuel Ireland, in his illustrations of Hogarth, says, 'Joe Miller's Jests (a circumstance but little known) was compiled by Mr. Motley, a dramatic writer. Indeed, poor Joe was so far disqualified from writing that he could not read. Victor asserts that Miller could not read—as if it were a matter of notoriety. He says of him, "Joe Miller is known to have been a lively comic actor, and an agreeable favourite of the town in several of his characters, particularly in Ben, in Love for Love.' He is reported to have kept a public house in the parish of St. Clement Danes; at least, if he did not, there is little doubt, from his general mode of living, that he contributed in no small degree towards keeping up one for some other person. He passed most of his time with the whimsical Spiller, and their general place of rendezvous was at the Spiller's Head, in Clare Market. This son of mirth died in 1738, at the age of fifty-four, and lies buried in the upper church-yard of St. Clement's parish. His epitaph was written by Stephen Duck, the noted thresher, and Queen Caroline's poet. The lines engraved on his tomb-stone are as follows:—"Here lie the remains of honest Joe Miller, who was a tender husband, a sincere friend, a facetious companion, and an excellent comedian.

"If humour, wit and honesty could save,
The humorous, witty, honest from the grave,
The grave had not so soon his tenant found,
With honesty and wit, and humour crowned;
Or could tears and love preserve our breath,
Or guard us from the stroke of death,
The stroke of death on him had later fell
Whom all mankind esteem'd and lov'd so well."

GENERAL BERNARD.—Of the various characters whom Napoleon had encountered in his great and diversified career, Las Cases says, in speaking of the several journies of the Emperor to inspect the fortifications—

"On one of those occasions, he happened to fall in with a Captain or Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, who was modestly assisting in the fortifications of the place, and with whom he entered into discussion of certain points connected with the business in which he was engaged. Shortly after, the officer unexpectedly received a letter, informing him he was appointed aid-de-camp to the Emperor, and directing him to repair to the Tuilleries, to enter upon his duties. The poor officer was filled with astonishment; he thought he was dreaming, or that the letter had been mis-directed. He was so extremely diffident, and possessed so little knowledge of the world, that this announcement of his promotion threw him into great perplexity. He recollected having once seen me in Antwerp, and he begged I would render him my assistance. Accordingly, on my arrival at Paris, he came and assured me of his total ignorance of court manners, and the embarrassment he felt in presenting himself to the emperor. However, I soon succeeded in encouraging him; and before he reached the gate of the Palace, he had mustered a tolerable degree of confidence. This officer was General Bernard, whose great talents were brought into notice by this circumstance, and who at the time of our disasters, proceeded to America, where he was placed at the head of the military works of the United States.

Napoleon loved to take people thus by surprise. Whenever he discovered talents, he never failed to raise it to its proper sphere, without suffering himself to be swayed by any secondary considerations. This was one of his most striking characteristics."

IRISH CHARACTER.—The versatile originality of character, for which the lower order of the Irish people are remarkable, has often been noticed in England, as well as on the Continent; and it seems agreed that they possess clearer perceptions, and more intellect, than are to be found in the same class in any other in Europe. Many anecdotes, illustrative of this character, may be related. The following, ludicrous as it may appear, is a real fact:—"A poor Irishman, unable to obtain work, attached himself, for a mere miserable subsistence only, to an English strolling company of players, with whom he played many parts—sticker of bills, baggage drawer, scene shifter, &c. Arriving at the town of Taunton, as soon as the necessary dispositions were made for opening their theatre, Pat was despatched to post the bills, and announce the performance—which he did in the streets, and the market-place, in a strong sonorous voice. "Well done, Paddy! well done!" exclaimed the mob. Pat was heard with attention, and every thing went on well, until an unlucky wight cried out "Paddy No-Shirt!" which was at once echoed by an hundred voices. Poor Pat became silent; his honor was deeply wounded; he retired, quite depressed, to his quarters, pursued by the rabble, vociferating "Paddy No-Shirt!" Pat was known to possess a kind and warm heart, and was a favorite with the company; they tried to console him. One asked him why he did not repel the insults of the mob. "By my soul," said Pat, "my tongue could not spake, because what they said was true; this two months I have had but half a shirt, and it is now in rags." Pat's

night, however, honest Pat, to his great joy, found himself master of six good shirts, each of the actors having presented him with one.—When the period of the next performance arrived, Pat sallied forth, in high spirits, to proclaim it as usual; he was hailed with cries of "Paddy No-Shirt." Arrived in the market-place, he stood erect, and surveying the crowd with a fierce indignant eye, he stripped himself—and counting down his shirts (all of which he had on, one, two, three, &c. in a voice of thunder,) he advanced ready for action:—"Now, d——n your eyes, I'll fight the best man in your town or country." His look, figure, and attitude, completely awed the mob. "Paddy No-Shirt" and Paddy with six shirts, appeared different beings. The market people cheered him, and he returned in triumph to his lodging. Who but an Irishman, could have performed such a singular part?

# GEN. LA FAYETTE.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

## ON THE ARRIVAL OF GEN. LA FAYETTE.

Hail! to our shores, in this eventful age,
Columbia's Champion, Patriot, Hero, Sage;
Welcome to those who most thy name revere,
The boast, the glory of this western sphere;
Again thy feet impress our Country's sod,
Which oft has drank th' expiring soldier's blood.
The tongues of grateful millions scatter round
Their peals, and Heav'n reverberates the sound:
Loud swell the notes upon the distant air,
Each freeman's soul still breathes the trembling prayer
For *him* who cross'd the dark Atlantic wave,
To live a soldier's *life*, or share his *grave!*

O! where's the heart, so low as not to feel,
A glowing interest in its Country's weal?
Where is the soul, so sunk, degraded, lost,
Would shrink from Danger's and from Honour's post—
Rather inspire the fumes of Slav'ry's breath,
Than taste the pleasure of a Patriot's death?

Say, is there one debased so far in soul?
Far as winds blow and ocean's surges roll
Let him be borne! contemn'd, despis'd on earth!
Curse of the Country that bestow'd his birth!
For *him*, O! never should his vision set
On the blest image of *our own* Fayette.

Hail! to our shore, in this eventful age,
Columbia's Champion, Patriot, Hero, Sage!
When War, in anger, knit his sullen brow,
Thou could'st not be more welcome than thou'rt now;
Here, thou shalt see, and 'twill be thine to say,
Republicans will honour and repay
*(Well as they can)* thy benefactions here,
And cherish thee with many a grateful tear.

Nor linger thou—the short, yet long delay,
Seems to outlive the tedious, polar day.
Anxious to greet thee, let our songs arise,
And wide expand to meet the echoing skies,
Play round the meteors in yon vault above,
And teach a Nation's gratitude and love!

*August* 17, 1824. EDGAR.

## ARRIVAL OF LA FAYETTE.

General LA FAYETTE, accompanied by his son, GEORGE WASHINGTON LA FAYETTE, Mr. AUGUSTE LE VASSEUR, a companion, and one servant, arrived at New-York, on Sunday morning last, in the ship Cadmus, capt. Allyn, after a pleasant passage of 31 days from Havre. The fact of his arrival was made known by the Telegraph at an early hour, and it spread through the city with electrical rapidity. Broadway was soon thronged and the Battery crowded with people, who sallied forth with the expectation that the Hero and veteran of two revolutions, might come directly to the city. The arrangements of the city authorities, however, for his reception, having been seasonably communicated to him, he landed at Staten Island, and was conducted to the seat of the Vice President, where he remained through the day and passed the night. Fort La Fayette fired a salute as the ship passed, and a handsome salute was fired as the General landed, from the ship Importer, capt. Kean, from Canton owned by Mr. T. H. Smith, lying at the Quarantine.

In the City the National flag was immediately hoisted and displayed at all the public places during the day.

At 11 o'clock, a steam boat proceeded to Staten Island, with Gen. Morton, and several members of the Common Council, to greet his arrival, and communicate informally, the arrangements that have been made. The General received company during the greater part of the day.—Col. Platt, who was in his suite during the revolution, officiated to receive and introduce visitors, but in many instances, the General unrestrained by the ordinary rules of etiquette, was as anxious as his visitors were to crowd forward and exchange salutations.

## LANDING OF LA FAYETTE AT N. YORK.

"Hail to the Chief, who in triumph advances."

Agreeable to the arrangements previously made, the Marquis LA FAYETTE, the only surviving General of the seven years' war of our revolution, was conducted from Staten-Island on Monday morning, and landed in New-York city, amidst every demonstration of joy and admiration that could be bestowed. The news of the General's arrival had spread through the surrounding country with the rapidity of lightning; and from the dawn of day until noon, the roads and ferry-boats were thronged with people who were hastening to the city, to participate in the fete, and testify their gratitude for the services, and respect for the character of the illustrious "National Guest."—Our citizens also turned out in immense numbers, at an early hour, and, together with the military, presented the most lively and moving spectacle that we have witnessed on any former occasion.—The day was clear, cool, and remarkably pleasant, which added much to the comfort of our citizens, and contributed largely to the general effect of the splendid and patriotic proceedings.

The committee having chartered the steam ship Robert Fulton, and the steam boats Chancellor Livingston, Oliver Ellsworth, Henry Eckford, Connecticut, Bellona, Olive Branch, Nautilus, &c. they were all superbly dressed with flags and streamers of every nation, and directed to meet and form an aquatic escort between the south part of the Battery and Governor's island, and thence proceed in order to Staten-Island. The spectacle as the boats were assembling, was truly interesting and beautiful. The Battery was crowded with respectable people of both sexes; Castle Garden was filled, and every boat that arrived to take its station, was completely crowded with elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen. The appearance of the Robert Fulton, as she came down the East River from the Navy Yard, escorted by the Connecticut and Oliver Ellsworth, all superbly decorated, was rich beyond description. Her yards were manned to the round-tops, with about 200 seamen from the Constitution, who made an elegant appearance, and a battalion of marines, under the command of Maj Smith, was on board, with a band of music, and many of the Naval Officers upon this station, together with several ladies and private gentlemen.

Arrived at the place of rendezvous, the several vessels comprising the fleet took their stations, and proceeded in regular order to the quarantine, as follows:—First, the Chancellor Livingston, on board of which were the Committee of the Corporation, Major General Morton, and suite, a number of the members of the Cincinnati, including Colonels Willett, Varick, Trumbull, Platt, and others, together with a few ladies, several officers and Professors from West Point, accompanied by the excellent military band attached to that institution. On the right of the Chancellor, and about a length in rear, was the Connecticut, and on the left to correspond, was the Oliver Ellsworth. Directly in the rear of the Chancellor, was the Robert Fulton, whose lofty masts and wide-spread arms, which literally swarmed with men, towered proudly above her less pretending but not less gay and beautiful consorts. On the right of the Robert Fulton, about a length in the rear, was the Bellona, and on the left the Henry Eckford, in a station to correspond; and the squadron was closed by the Olive Branch and Nautilus. The signals exchanged, and the steam boats having attained their stations, as above stated, the squadron got under weigh, amidst the cheers of thousands of delighted spectators. The view of this fleet will perhaps never be forgotten. It was not only unique, but beyond a doubt one of the most splendid spectacles ever witnessed on this part of the globe. The squadron, bearing six thousand of our fellow citizens, majestically took its course towards Staten-Island, there to take on board our long expected and honored guest. At 1 o'clock the fleet arrived at Staten-Island, and in a few minutes a Landau was seen approaching the Hotel, near the ferry. The Marquis, the Vice-President, and the Ex-Governor Ogden, of New-Jersey, having alighted, a procession was formed, and the venerable stranger supported by these gentlemen, followed by all the officers of the Island, and a crowd of citizens, passed through a triumphal arch, round which was tastefully entwined the French and American colors. As soon as the Marquis and suite entered on the broad stairs, connected with and leading to the steam boat which was to convey him to the city, he was received by the committee of the Common Council, who conducted him on board the Chancellor. On entering this splendid vessel, the marines paid him military honors. He was now introduced to the committees from most of our honored Associations, and the General Officers representing the Infantry.—The West-Point band all this time were playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes," "On peut on etre mieux," "Hail Columbia," and the "Marseillais Hymn." The steam ship now fired a salute, and the whole squadron got under way for the city in the same order as before, except that the Bellona and Olive Branch fastened each side to the Cadmus, (the ship which brought the General from France,) decorated with colors, and filled with passengers, majestically moved up the Bay. The sea was smooth and placid, and the breeze cool and agreeable. Decidedly the most interesting sight was the reception of the General by his old companions in arms: Colonel Marinus Willet, now in his eighty-fifth year, General Van Cortland, General Clarkson, and the other worthies whom we have mentioned. Col. Fish, General Lewis, and several of his comrades were absent. He embraced them all affectionately, and Col. Willet again and again. He knew and remembered them all. It was a re-union of a long separated family.

After the ceremony of embracing and congratulations were over, he sat down alongside of Col. Willet, who grew young again and fought all his battles o'er. "Do you remember," said he, "at the battle of Monmouth, I was volonteer aid to Gen. Scott? I saw you in the heat of battle. You were but a boy, but you were a serious and sedate lad. Aye, aye; I remember well. And on the Mohawk, I sent you fifty Indians. And you wrote me, that they set up such a yell that they frightened the British horse, and they ran one way and the Indians another."

No person who witnessed this interview, will ever forget it; many an honest tear was shed on the occasion. The young men retired at a little distance, while the venerable soldiers were indulging recollections, and were embracing each other again and again; and the surrounding youth silently dropt the tear they could no longer restrain.—Such sincere, such honest feelings, were never more plainly or truly expressed. The sudden changes of the countenance of the Marquis, plainly evinced the emotions he endeavored to suppress. He manfully supported this truly trying situation for some time, when a revolutionary story from the venerable Willett, recalled circumstances long passed: the incident, the friend alluded to, made the Marquis sigh; and his swelling heart was relieved when he burst into tears. The sympathetic feeling extended to all present; and even the hardy tar rubbed away the tear he could no longer restrain.

—"Quis temperet a lachrymis talia fando."

The scene was too effecting to be continued, one of the Cincinnati, anxious to divert the attention of the Marquis, his eyes floating with tears, announced the near approach of the steam ship. The Marquis advanced to the quarter railing, where he was no sooner perceived by the multitude, than an instantaneous cheer most loudly expressed the delight they experienced. The other steam boats in succession presented themselves, and passed, each giving three enthusiastic cheers. The Marquis was delighted, and especially with the activity and quickness with which 200 of our gallant seamen manned the yards of the steam frigate, previous to the salute. About 2 o'clock, P. M. the fleet arrived off the Battery. What an impressive scene—3000 men making a splendid appearance, formed in line with a battering train. The ramparts and parapets of the Castle were lined with ladies and gentlemen. The flag-staff, the windows and even the roofs of the houses facing the Bay, were literally crowded with spectators. Hundreds of boats and wherrys surrounded the Battery.—The Marquis left the Chancellor in a barge commanded by Capt. Rogers, of the Navy, accompanied by the Committee of the Corporation, and the Cincinnati, the Generals of Infantry, &c., and landed amidst the cheers and acclamations of 30,000 people, who filled the Castle, Battery, and surrounding grounds within sight. The Marquis now entered the Castle, which was tastefully carpeted from the landing place to the receiving rooms.—He here partook of some refreshment, and was introduced to some distinguished citizens. Perceiving the restless anxiety of nearly 3000 persons in the Castle, to see the General, the Marquis advanced to the centre of the area of the Castle, and was greeted with loud cheers, expressive of as honest and generous feelings as were ever spontaneously manifested by any people on the face of the earth.

An officer from Gen. Benedict now announced to Gen. Morton, all was ready for the review, and the Marquis, supported by the Major Generals, and followed by the Committee, officers of the navy, army, and militia, reviewed the troops. A gun now announced the order to march, and the General entered a beautiful barouche, drawn by four grey horses; and the whole cavalcade moved in the direction of the City-Hall.

The assemblage of citizens, independent of the military, at the Battery, in Castle Garden, in State-street, through Broadway, and in the vicinity of the City Hall, was immense; and from the respectability and order of the persons composing it, splendid and interesting beyond description.—Through this dense and towering host, (for the doors, casements, railings, windows, chimneys, and turrets of the buildings, were hung with spectators,) the General was conveyed in a barouche and four horses, followed and proceeded by the La Fayette Guards, through the whole distance to the City Hall, which is near a mile. The General rode uncovered, and received the unceasing shouts and the congratulations of 50,000 freemen, with tears and smiles which bespoke how deeply he felt the pride and glory of the occasion. The ladies, from every tier of windows, waived their white handkerchiefs, and hundreds, unloosed by their fair owners, were seen floating in the air. He was evidently much embarrassed and even afflicted, with the conflicting and powerful sensibilities which were called up and kept in action by the continued and universal demonstrations of love, which proceeded from every age, sex, and condition of our people. Several attempts were made by the people, both in going up and returning through Broadway, to take the horses from the General's carriage, and draw him in triumph themselves.

On the steps of the City Hall were assembled having a space in the centre, a great number of Ladies, [illegible] forward and gave the Gen[illegible] hand[illegible] passed along. The general enthusiasm also extended to the children of all ages; the name of the Hero continually reverberated from their lips, giving to Fayette a heart-appealing evidence, that his memory has been hallowed at every family altar, and that future generations as well as this, will be familiar with his name, and echo his praises. After his return to the City Hotel he had the extraordinary condescension and good feeling to come out and shake hands with 6 or 700 hundred American youth the future conservatories of his fame. This circumstance has planted in the minds of these little ones, the strongest affection for the man, which will go with them through life, and endure till its close.

The Marquis was conducted by the Committee to the Common Council Chamber, where the Corporation were assembled. The members of the Common Council rose on his entrance, and upon being presented by the Chairman, (Alderman Zabriskie,) to the Mayor, his Honor addressed him in the following speech:—

General—In the name of the municipal authority of the city, I bid you a sincere welcome to the shores of a country of whose freedom and happiness you will ever be considered one of the most honored and beloved founders.

Your only contemporaries in arms, of whom indeed but few remain, have not forgot, and their posterity will never forget, the young and gallant Frenchman who consecrated his youth, his talents, his fortune, and his exertions to their cause—who exposed his life—who shed his blood that they might become free and happy. They will recollect with profound emotions, so long as they remain worthy of the liberties they enjoy, the exertions you made to obtain them, that you came to them in the darkest period of their struggle—that you linked your fortune with theirs, when it seemed almost hopeless—that you shared in the dangers, privations and sufferings of that bitter struggle, nor quitted them for a moment, till it was consummated on the glorious field of Yorktown.—Half a century has elapsed since that great event, and in that time your name has become as dear to the friends, as inseparably connected with the cause of freedom, in the old, as in the new world.—The people of the United States look up to you as one of their most honored parents—the country cherishes you as one of the most beloved of her sons. I hope and trust, sir, that not only the present, but the future conduct of my countrymen, to the latest period of time, will, among other slanders, refute the unjust imputation, that Republics are always ungrateful to their benefactors.

In behalf of my fellow citizens of New-York, and speaking the warm and universal sentiments of the whole people of the United States, I repeat their welcome to our common country.

Permit me to add that the moment of my life, to which I shall look back with the greatest pleasure and pride, will be that in which it fell to my lot to be an organ for expressing, however feebly, a Nation's gratitude.

To which the Marquis made the following reply:—

Sir—While I am so affectionately received by the Citizens of New-York, and their worthy representatives, I feel myself overwhelmed with inexpressible emotions. The sight of the American shore, after so long an absence; the recollection of the many respected friends and dear companions, no more to be found on this land; the pleasure to recognize those who have survived; this immense concourse of a free Republican population, who so kindly welcome me; the admirable appearance of the troops, the presence of a corps of the National Navy, have excited sentiments to which no human language can be adequate. You have been pleased, sir, to allude to the happiest times, the unallayed enjoyments of my public life; it is the pride of my heart to have been one of the earliest adopted Sons of America. I am proud also to add, that upwards of 40 years ago, I have been particularly honored with the freedom of this city. I beg you, Mr. Mayor, I beg you, Gentlemen, to accept yourselves, and to transmit to the citizens of New-York, the homage of my profound and everlasting gratitude, devotion and respect.

He was then introduced to the members of the Board separately, after which, Mr. Cowdrey offered a resolution, that the Governor's Room in the City Hall, should be at the General's service during his stay here, to receive the visits of his friends, and that the Board dispense with the ordinary business, and immediately adjourn. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Board adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock on Wednesday next. The General then, in company with the Common Council and military officers, descended in front of the hall, and received the marching salute of the Brigade, which, notwithstanding the short notice, was as full, and appeared as well, severally, as usual. The review being over, the General ascended to the Governor's room, where the officers of the corps were introduced.

The ceremonies at the Hall having been concluded, the General, attended by Gen. Morton and the Committee, repaired to his lodgings at the City Hotel, where the members of the Corporation and a number of others dined with him as guests. In the evening the front of the City Hotel and several other buildings, were handsomely illuminated. The theatres, public gardens, &c. displayed transparencies, fireworks and rockets in honour of the occasion, and the evening passed off with great hilarity; nor did we hear of a single accident to mar the pleasures of the day.

The General is in excellent health and spirits.

Among the veterans of the revolution who were brought together on this animating occasion, were four officers, who, in the commencement of that conflict, were attached to the 1st New-York regiment, commanded by Colonel McDougall, and who all served in the daring though unfortunate expedition of Montgomery against Quebec, viz: Capt. Willett, Capt. Varick, (Military Secretary of Maj. Gen. Schuyler,) Lieut. Platt, (acting Adjutant General,) and Lt. Bleecker. To show the anxiety of the surviving veterans to greet their old companion, we mention the fact, that an express was sent off to Maj. Gen. Philip Van Courtlandt, of Westchester, a distance of 47 miles, which arrived during Sunday night; and at 9 o'clock, the General, who is 80 years of age, embarked on board the Chancellor, having travelled the whole distance over land! The General's inquiries after many of his old companions, were numerous; and in speaking of Gen. Hamilton, having learnt that the widow yet survives, he was prompt to call upon her at 9 o'clock on Monday evening.

A curious circumstance occurred in the elements at Staten Island, on Sunday afternoon, which, in a superstitious age and country, might have been regarded as a happy omen. A heavy shower arose about 4 o'clock; but as the thick cloud passed over Staten Island, it separated, and while the rain descended in torrents in the city, and south of the Quarantine Ground, the sun shone upon the seat of the Vice President, in all its brightness. After passing the island, the clouds again united, and an iris, as perfect, bright and beautiful as ever was seen, appeared in the east, its bases resting, apparently, upon Castle Fayette, at the Narrows, and the Battery. Thus, as it were, the very Heavens both wept and smiled for joy.

At sunset, Mr. Gunther sent up from Castle Garden his balloon, representing the famous horse Eclipse, mounted by an ancient knight in armour, and the effect upon the assembled thousands was announced by general and animating huzzas.

Such is a faint outline of the proceedings of a day which shines proudly in the annals of our country—proceedings which were more brilliant than any that have ever been witnessed in America, and which will rarely if ever be equalled. It was a proud day for the cause of enlightened and liberal principles. As to the pageant, we should suppose from the accounts then published, that the landing of the king of England at Leith, in 1822, would form the nearest parallel. But the occasion, and the circumstances, were widely different. No fulsome adulation was here extorted by the power or splendour of royalty, but every feeling and every movement were the spontaneous burst of admiration and gratitude for the character and services of a great benefactor of the whole civilized world, come among us in a private capacity, and in the unaffected attire of Republican simplicity.

The Historical Society of New York, on Tuesday last, held an extra meeting, at which General La Fayette and his son were unanimously elected honorary members.

Agreeable to arrangements, Gen. La Fayette visited the Navy Yard, on Wednesday, in the Steam Boat Chancellor Kent, with the Committee of the Corporation, and other gentlemen, and was received with appropriate honors. The Grampus, in the North River, fired a salute, and the Constellation frigate followed with 21 guns. The steam frigate, the ships of the line, and the whole naval arrangements afforded the highest gratification to the General, as they developed the rising glory and strength of the nation. Refreshments were provided on board the Washington 74, and all the naval officers on the station were present.

The General afterwards repaired to the City Hall, where an immense concourse of citizens were in waiting to pay their respects to him, including a great number of ladies.

A general meeting of the Society of CINCINNATI, took place at noon—those veterans met at Washington Hall, with their Banner, and Sergeant at Arms, in the full Continental uniform.—The President and Vice President being absent, Capt. Fowler was chosen Chairman; Maj. Bleecker, Master of Ceremonies, Col. Morris, Standard Bearer, and proceeded to the City Hall, to visit Gen. La Fayette as a body. Major Bleecker, as master of Ceremonies, introduced each member to the General, and in their name invited him to partake of a social dinner with them, his old friends and companions in arms, on the 6th of September next, which was gratefully accepted.

The common council of New-York have requested General La Fayette to sit for his portrait, to be placed in their hall: And they have presented the freedom of the city to his son George Washington La Fayette. They have ordered their proceedings, in relation to the General, and the address of the Mayor and his answer, to be handsomely engraved on vellum, and one copy to be presented to him; the other to be placed among the archives of the common council.

The General left New York, by land, yesterday morning, in a coach and four greys, for Boston, and other cities to the eastward, where the most flattering receptions await him.

## PREPARATIONS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Immediately upon its being known that General La Fayette had arrived at New York, Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, transmitted to him a copy of the resolutions, of the Select and Common Councils, inviting him to visit Philadelphia, and to become the guest of the city; and a member of the joint committee of arrangement appointed by the Councils, waited upon him in person, at the delivery of the Mayor's communication. The General expressed in strong terms, the gratification which he experienced upon receiving this mark of attention from a city which he anxiously desired to re-visit, and the name of which was in his mind associated with the most pleasing recollections. The following are the letters of the Mayor, and the reply of the General.

*Philadelphia, July* 31, 1824.

To General La Fayette:

Sir,—It is with the utmost pleasure I fulfil the duty enjoined upon me by an unanimous vote of the Councils of Philadelphia, in inviting you to become the guest of the city. The enclosed resolutions faithfully represent the feelings of all classes of our citizens. By all you are anxiously expected—and to all your presence will be most welcome. In their name, therefore, and on their behalf, I beg you, Sir, to gratify this universal desire; and give to the city of Philadelphia a participation in the joy which your arrival in America has produced.

To me, personally, Sir, it will ever remain a subject of pride and pleasure, that it has fallen to my lot to be the medium of this communication.

I have the honor to be,
With the greatest respect, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOSEPH WATSON,
Mayor of the City of Philadelphia.

*New-York, Aug.* 18*th*, 1824.

Sir—With the most profound gratitude I have received the kind and flattering resolutions of the Honorable Councils of the City of Philadelphia, and the letters by which you have been pleased to transmit them. They could not but increase the anxious desire I feel to revisit the illustrious city where such glorious scenes of the Revolution have taken place, and where I have passed so many happy days. I am now going, on a previous engagement, towards the eastern part of the Union, to return to New York in the first fortnight of September, and I do anticipate the delight I shall enjoy to pay my thankful, affectionate respects, about the middle of the same month, to the citizens of Philadelphia, when I will have the highly valued gratification to tell you in person, Sir, how respectfully and gratefully I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) LA FAYETTE.

His Honor Joseph Watson, Esq.
Mayor of the City of Philadelphia.

A copy of the resolutions of the City Councils, with a letter from the Mayor, were some time since forwarded to General La Fayette, through our Minister, Mr. Brown, at Paris, but could not have been received previous to the sailing of the Cadmus.

A committee of the City Councils have directed the Room in the State House, in which the Declaration of Independence was signed, to be fitted up, under the direction of Mr. Strickland, as a Levee Room for the General. They have also determined upon the erection of *A Grand Civic Arch*, in front of the State House, in honor of his arrival.

When it is ascertained that the General is approaching the city, the military of General Cadwallader's division, will organize a parade worthy the occasion. A squadron of Cavalry will receive General La Fayette on the western bank of the Delaware, near Trenton, and escort him, together with a deputation from the City Councils, into Philadelphia, joining the infantry and artillery of the division somewhere near Frankford. Quarters are already provided for him at the Mansion House, south Third street, where, we trust, such accommodations will be afforded, as comports with the dignity of the city, and the ardent wishes of its inhabitants.

General Boyer, of Montgomery county, has notified the officers of the second brigade, second division of militia, to meet in Norristown, on the 25th instant, to make preparations to receive General LA FAYETTE.

At a meeting of the First Troop, on the 17th inst. the following resolution was carried by acclamation.

*Resolved*, That Captain Smith be requested to offer to the Committee of Arrangement, appointed by the Councils, the services of the troop, as an escort of Honour to Major General LA FAYETTE, and also to take such measures, generally, as he may deem requisite to carry into effect the honours due from this Corps to our distinguished visitor.

## PREPARATIONS AT THE SOUTH.

The Mayor of Baltimore has sent a committee of citizens to New York to congratulate La Fayette on his arrival, and welcome him to Baltimore, whenever it shall suit his convenience to come.

Splendid arrangements are making in Washington city, to manifest the good will of its inhabitants, towards La Fayette when he arrives among them.

Among the general gratulations of welcome on this occasion, there is one of no common interest awaits him in his progress to the South.

Mr. Custis, of Arlington, we learn, is causing to be made a Ring, to contain some of the hair of the Father of his Country, and will present the same to the General, when he shall visit the *Tomb* of the Great Chief at Mount Vernon. The ring will descend in the family of La Fayette, a token of the affection which subsisted between the Father and Son of American Liberty.

It is making at the shop of Mr. G. Gaither, in Washington City—will be of plain gold, bearing simply the inscription of *Patriæ Pater*. The hair derives its date from 1790, the General being then first President of the United States, and slightly shows the frost of Time.

The President of the United States has directed that General Lafayette, shall be received at all military posts with the honors due to the highest military rank in our service.

## EMBARKATION OF GEN. LA FAYETTE AT HAVRE.

By the Don Quixotte, we received, says the New-York Commercial Advertiser, the following account, from an eye-witness, of the arrival of Gen. La Fayette at Havre, and his embarkation on board of the Cadmus. How mean—contemptibly mean—were the vexations thrown in the way of the old veteran, and those who wished to do him honor, by the little tyrants of the Police. And what a proud contrast the events of the present week in New-York, afford, when compared with the former. In the one place, the patriotic hero is allowed only to quit the country of his birth, and for which he has so often bled, amid contumely and insult, because through evil and through good report, he has shown himself the firm, consistent and unwavering friend of rational freedom. In the other, for those very qualities, he is received amid the joyous shouts and acclamations of one hundred thousand freemen, which are responded by ten millions more—all striving to rival each other in testimonials of affection, gratitude and esteem!

"As it was expected that the general would arrive early in the afternoon of the 12th, several merchants, and a great number of young men left this at 2 P. M. in carriages, gigs, and on horseback, to go out and meet Monsieur La Fayette at Harfleur, (6 miles from Havre,) and accompany him into town. The American Consul, and all the American gentlemen, and captains of ships in the harbor, intended also paying that compliment to the General; but the Sans Prefet notified to the Consul, that the Americans must not do so.

"The road for two miles out of town continued crowded from 3 in the afternoon till dark, when no tidings of the General having come, the people returned into town, where they remained in groups all the evening. Havre presented the appearance of a town in danger of an enemy's approach. The guards were doubled at all the posts; patroles of soldiers, police-men and gen-d'armes, marched about, and prevented the crowd from collecting in any one spot.

"At a quarter past 10, the General arrived in a post carriage, with his son and secretary. They were accompanied by the carriages that had gone out from Havre, and about 100 young men on horseback, all dressed alike. A strong body of gen-d'armes escorted the cavalcade. On arriving at the entrance to the city, the gates were shut, and the guard drawn out with fixed bayonets. It was then asked if it was the Marquis de La Fayette, who was there, and on being answered that it was General La Fayette, the gate was opened to admit his carriage, and closed immediately, to prevent the entry of any of those who had gone out to meet the General. After repeated and unavailing attempts to get in, and expostulating with the officer on guard, this latter assured the gentlemen, on his honor, that if they would go to the Poste de Fincettes, (a gate at the rear side of the city, and a mile from the principal one,) they would be admitted. On presenting themselves at that gate, it was closed, and they were desired to go back to the principal gate, where they were admitted, two by two, at intervals, and the names of several taken.

"In the mean time the General proceeded to the house of *Mr. Philippon*, (a most respectable merchant,) where an elegant dinner was provided, and a large party waiting to receive him. In the course of the entertainment, a stone was thrown by some miscreant in through one of the windows, which passed close to the head of one of the gentlemen. On the morning of the 13th, crowds again assembled to witness the embarkation of the General, and the streets presented the same appearance as the evening before. A party of soldiers was drawn up opposite the Cadmus, on the custom-house quay, where it was supposed the embarkation would take place. Every impediment was used to prevent the people from showing any mark of respect. The Cadmus, in consequence of the tide's falling, was obliged to haul out into the roads. The General, accompanied by a body of gentlemen, arrived, and went on board the steam boat, which was previously cleared by order of the Police, who would not allow him to embark whilst any body of the town was on board. They also hauled down the flag belonging to the boat, and would not let it be hoisted whilst M. La Fayette was on board. The gates were shut, to prevent the people going to the pier-head to take a last view of the General. However, in this their efforts were unavailing, as every boat that could be had, was immediately filled, and followed the steam boat to the Cadmus, then two miles off. A gen-d'arm and a police officer went out in the Cadmus, to prevent any body but the General and his suite going on board. On his coming along side, he was received with hearty and repeated cheers from the ship, which were returned from the boats, and a few persons on shore, who had got out and assembled about half a mile from the pier, (to be out of the way of the military, as there was a strong guard at the pier-head:)—This closed the scene."

# EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

By the arrival at New York of the ship Don Quixotte, Capt. Clark, from Havre, which place she left on the 15th ult. we learn, that the Turks have been defeated near Thermopylæ. Besides the killed, it is said that the Greeks have made many prisoners, including several Commanders (Bimbaschis) and other Musselmen of distinction. The whole of the Ottoman artillery has also fallen into their hands.

The French Chambers had met, and a Mr. Levesque disapproved the treaty concluded with the United States, and called upon the Government to avail themselves of the article in the treaty which gave them the power of renouncing its execution, upon giving a previous notice of six months.

The envoys from the republic of Hayti had arrived at Havre, and were to proceed immediately to Paris, where they were to enter into negociations with the French government.

The King of Spain had determined not to recognize the independence of the South American States.

The King of France has granted to Bishop Cheverus, lately of Boston, letters of naturalisation, which were for some time withheld from him, and after taking the oaths he was to proceed to his diocess.

The London Morning Chronicle states that great changes are in contemplation in the diplomatic department of the government—that Sir Charles Stuart is to retire, and to be succeeded by Sir Charles Bagot, now at St. Petersburgh, and the mission to St. Petersburgh to be filled by Mr. Stratford Canning.

The Antwerp Journal contains the following article:—"Intelligence from the seas between Africa and Asia announces great disasters in the Isle of France (Mauritius) by hurricane. All the plantations have been destroyed, several vessels wrecked, and the public edifices partly thrown down.—The colony has lost all its resources for several years."

The London Courier of the 9th of July, contains an article "from the Prussian Duchy of

saxony," which says, "one of the most important events in the affairs of the Evangelic Churches of the Kingdom, and in the history of the Protestant Religion in general, is the new common prayer-book, which originated with his majesty himself." The King has lately caused a new edition to be published, in which some passages are altered, and a great number of verses added from the Bible, and prayers which may be used alternately with the formulary in the Liturgy.—The minister for ecclesiastical affairs notified these changes, and his majesty's pleasure respecting the new book.

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The remains of Lord Byron, before they left Missolonghi, were put into an oblong wooden case, bound with iron hoops, and perforated all over; it was then placed in a large cask containing 180 gallons of spirits, in which state it was brought to England. When the ship arrived off the London Docks, the case was taken from the cask and the spirits were, as they should have been, instantly thrown overboard by order of Mr. Hobhouse. But so anxious were many persons to possess themselves of some of the liquid, that they rendered themselves extremely ridiculous by offering half a sovereign for ever so small a quantity!

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At the very time when some noisy blockheads are introducing into our Theatres the silly custom of calling for performers after the play is over, the French, from whom the folly is copied, are prohibited from indulging in this practice; or, rather, the actors are commanded not to obey the call. A Paris Journal of Friday says:—"The custom of calling for actors and obliging them to appear after the representation of pieces has been long degenerating into an abuse destructive of order, and particularly of the tranquility which ought to reign at the Theatres. The public authorities have therefore resolved to renew, in the most express manner, the prohibition formerly enforced against the submission of actors in such cases to the demands made upon them."

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## WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

[Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.]

Our Summary of Domestic News this week is considerably abridged to make room for the interesting account of General La Fayette's arrival.

Henry Clay is re-elected Representative to Congress, from Kentucky, without opposition.

The Grand Jury of New York have presented as a nuisance, fruitful in evil, the custom of celebrating the battle of Boyne, by the Orange-men.—Also the disorderly conduct at many of the Steamboat wharves, of those engaged in soliciting passengers.

Several thunder storms of unusual severity have been lately experienced in Quebec. On the 7th inst. a cloud passed over the city and discharged itself with alarming consequences. Five houses and a church were struck and materially injured; and one of them was set on fire.

At Boston, Mass. a Mr. John D Howard, has been imprisoned for refusing to give security to keep the peace, he having made obstructions to the public work, contending that it infringed upon his property. Mr. H. said that the city authorities had no right to take his property, and that he would spill the last drop of his blood before he would submit to it.

☞ Encouraging.—In speaking of the tolls of the New York Canal, the editor of the Commercial Advertiser says, "he has no doubt that when the canal is completed the toll will not be less than ☞ Six hundred thousand dollars the first year after, and that there will be always an increase in proportion to the population of the country."

*Sports of the Turf.* A Letter from a Southern gentleman, now on his travels, says—"The gentlemen of the New York Club now candidly confess that Henry can beat Eclipse, and ought to have done so in the match. Wherefore they will *not run him* again—equal terms being denied to the *Virginians*."

A letter from *Havana*, dated *July 31*, states that "the pirates and privateers are now making sad havoc on the northern coast of Cuba. The last, in the opinion of all honest men here, are no better than the first; the sole object of both is plunder. The pirates rob the Americans, and the privateers rob the Spaniards. Most of the vessels coming to this port are overhauled either by the one or the other."

The Wilmington, (Del.) Gazette states, that Capt. Read, of the steam boat Superior, immediately after her arrival, was had up before Squire M'Dowel, and fined thirty dollars for delivering a letter to Madame Buchey, who was waiting on the wharf to receive it.

An article from Tuscaloosa, (Alab.) dated the 2d of June, mentions that Colonel Murfrey had been way laid and shot near Sugarville. His recovery is possible, not probable. The murderer is in prison.

A Mr. J. C. Lyon, travelling from Alexandria to Baltimore, was stopped at the 22 mile stone, near Vansville, on the Washington road, on Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock, by two men, taken from his horse, tied to a tree, and robbed of $375 and a watch. One of the robbers was dressed in a striped roundabout jacket, and armed with a small gun; the other dressed in dark clothing. It is supposed they are now in Baltimore.

The Norristown Herald states, that good Oats has been sold in that Borough, for 12½ cents per bushel, a price too low even to pay for thrashing, cleaning and delivery of the grain, without taking into consideration the expense and labour of raising the same.

*Cast iron Bits.*—A Dearborn waggon, containing a family, upset in the State of Ohio, and injured several persons severely, in consequence of the bridle of the horse breaking, which was found to be composed of cast iron bits. This is a common species of manufacture from abroad, and should be looked into closely before they are purchased.

There have been one or two cases of punishment for contempts lately in Tennessee. Mr. Darby, a Counsellor, for writing a pamphlet impeaching the character of the Court, and imputing corruption to it, and for besides addressing indecorous language, out of the Court, to Judge McNairy, has been struck from the roll of Atrorneys of the Federal Court.

Mr. Pemberton, who sometime since racited in this city, is now engaged in his profession at Troy, (N. Y.)

Among the passengers in the Meteor, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York, is Count Medem, bearer of despatches from the Russian Government.

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It is known that there is in this country a person styling himself Charles X. King of France, who made intercession with Congress during their last session, to assist him in regaining his rights. The Moniteur Universal, (a Paris paper,) of the 7th July, contains some particulars of this character which may be relied on:

The newspapers of the United States have latterly spoken of an impostor, or rather of an insane person, who calls himself Charles X. King of France and Duke of Navarre. We find, today, in 'The Times,' a letter written from Portsmouth, the 29th of June, and signed N. Persat, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, late Captain of Cavalry. This Frenchman declares that the unfortunate person in question is his own brother. "But," says he, "I had rather the world should know that he is in a state of madness than to expose it to the belief that there is in my family so abominable an imposture." Here follow some authentic particulars respecting the pretended Charles X.

"Victor Persat was born in 1790, at Ennezat, in the Department Puy-de-dome. He entered the service in 1807. After having passed some years in the 25th and 29th regiments of Chasseurs, he passed into the guard of the usurper. A shot in his head, and the cold of the fatal campaign of Moscow, deranged the mind of Victor Persat. He was put upon half pay in 1816, and returned to his family.

"It took but three years for him to dissipate all his portion. Being one day out hunting, the gens d'armes summoned him to exhibit his license. The only answer he gave, was to fire upon them, and he wounded one of them dangerously. He was arrested, and, after a detention of three months, was brought to trial. It was his good fortune to have to do with a jury which acquitted him. He profitted of his liberty to go and join Maurice Persat, (the author of the letter,) who served then among the Independents (Patriots) in America. But, having been left at Havana, the rigour with which the Spanish Governor treated him, completed the distraction of his reason."

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The Sea Serpent.—The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald informs that the Sea Serpent was seen on the 11th inst. by Mr. Ruggles, who was on Plum Island beach, with his family. They had a distinct view of him in different positions for more than half an hour. He came within thirty yards of them, and they had a distinct view of his head, which was shaped like an eel's, and about two feet long. When he opened his jaws, they could see his teeth, which were white and two or three inches long. They saw parts of his body, as much as thirty feet from his head, but did not see his tail. Mr. R's. general description of the animal is similar to that which has been repeatedly given.

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Brig of War wrecked.—The schr. Princess-Anne, Banks, at Norfolk from Havana, reports that on the 4th inst. in lat. 29 10, lon. 79 40, saw a wreck to leeward, got out the boat and boarded her; found her to be a large man of war brig, with her larboard bow out of water; her larboard quarter stove in; her masts and greater part of her rigging and sails standing; saw two dead bodies on the wreck, under water, and a number of pieces of flesh floating near the wreck—found a Colombian pendant on board. Supposed her to be a Colombian man of war, and probably blown up, as a part of the stern frame was lying in the foretop; the long boat was alongside, bottom upwards; she was American built; had a yellow streak round her—took from the wreck an anchor, sails, rigging, &c.

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# Evening Post.

## PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1824.

We publish for the satisfaction of our readers, most of the facts detailed in the daily prints, descriptive of the public feeling excited by the arrival and landing of Gen. Lafayette at New-York, besides some account of his departure from France, in the Cadmus, at Havre. They occupy a considerable part of our paper, which of course, will be found more than usually interesting.

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"All hail! gallant soldier, thy fame shall extend,
As Liberty's champion and Washington's friend:
Thy name, like his own, shall be honor'd on earth,
As the watch-word of freedom and standard of worth!"

The bells have rung their merry peal, and the thunders of the artillery, have announced the landing, on American ground, of the veteran friend of liberty, General La Fayette. Since the peace of 1813, which relieved our country from the burthens of an oppressive war, no circumstance has transpired to call forth more enthusiasm than that which animates the citizens of the United States, on this present and long wished-for occasion. The utterance of like sentiments of good will and attachment to the worthy stranger, are not confined to any portion of the people; they are universal and spontaneous, unembittered by the schisms of party, or the embarrassments of pecuniary views. The early history of the Republic, affords ample testimony of the gallantry displayed by La Fayette, in assisting the infant colonies in maintaining the high stand which they made against the arbitrary measures of the mother government; they are fresh in the memory of every reader. The heroes of those days have been gradually retiring, one by one, to the shades, covered with the blessings of those who are enjoying the fruits of their valour and intrepidity, and but few remain to join in the greetings of welcome extended to their compatriot in arms; yet, though the number of these bright stars have dwindled away, like constellations their spirits still illumine the political hemisphere, and the fame of their deeds irradiates those scenes which are dear to us as Americans, and shed a halo round their names as imperishable as the liberties they will perpetuate.—It is many years since La Fayette left our shores to return to his native land. Since then what changes have taken place in these States. Then they were just emerging from an unequal contest, impoverished and desolate; now our granaries are overflowing with the bounties of nature, and our cities and ports present a brilliant and lively view of the great wealth and strength of the nation. What emotions of pride and self-gratulation will it be for this great man to reflect, that he assisted to gain us the privileges we enjoy, not merely by his own manly exertions, and the force of his example, but by obtaining for us, through his powerful influence at the French Court, an alliance with that nation, offensive and defensive, which proved a watch-beacon to rally under in the hour of dismay and approaching desperation. The many and cordial testimonials of respect emanating from our countrymen towards him, are certain pledges of the esteem in which he is held. The sons and daughters of his early friends, are hastening forward to their benefactor, and with the grateful prayers of their hearts for his future happiness, they manifest a devotion only equal to the debt of gratitude they owe. No man can look upon this event with an eye of indifference—it will be recorded on the pages of history, and identified with the liberties of our country—it will show posterity that republics are not ungrateful, and distinguish the difference between the homage of a free people and the degrading pomp and vain parade which the parasites of kings make at the shrine of their oblations—its effects will be felt even to the footstools of Royalty, which are fast tottering to their base. On Wednesday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a large assemblage of citizens collected in the State House Yard, and proceeded to organize the meeting by appointing Thomas Leiper, Esq. Chairman, and Mathew Carey, Esq. Secretary. Resolutions were passed, as proceeding from the people, indicative of the respect and veneration which is every were felt for the veteran soldier, and the Nation's guest. Messrs. C. Biddle and Burd, severally addressed the assembly, in a few appropriate and pertinent remarks, which were received with marked attention. After the business of appointing committees to make arrangements and to correspond with Gen. La Fayette, and inform him of the wishes of the citizens of Philadelphia, were gone through, a proposition was offered to learn the propriety of illuminating the city, on the evening of his entry, which was received with enthusiastic applause, as was the resolution for wearing the revolutionary cockade during the General's stay among us. We are informed that before he visits here he will go to Boston, and may not, probably, be expected before the middle of September. Let the Hero come; our citizens are anxious to participate in the general feelings of respect which are offered him by a grateful and magnanimous nation: and we are bold to say that no part of the Union will display more alacrity and unanimity in welcoming La Fayette than will the people of Philadelphia.

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We understand that Mr. Woodside, a very superior artist of this city, whose merits require to be better known, to be more fully appreciated, is at present engaged in painting a flag for the La Fayette Guards, which will be highly ornamental to the Company, and complimentary to the General, who has just arrived upon our shores.

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LA FAYETTE.—Those young men of the City and County of Philadelphia, who are not connected with any Military Corps, are requested to attend a meeting at the County Court House, corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst. at 8 o'clock—to enter into arrangements for the formation of a Procession of Escort, to meet the Compatriot in arms of our illustrious WASHINGTON.

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The venerable Charles Thomson, late Secretary to the Congress of the United States, departed this life, on the evening of Monday last, the 16th inst. in the 95th year of his age, at his residence near Philadelphia. He is well known as the author of a new translation of the Bible, the Old Testament from the Septuagint, and the New Testament from the common received text; it is valuable in many respects, being a faithful translation of what it purports to be, and will be a lasting monument of the indefatigable labors of the author.

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The greatest fears are entertained in some of the counties of Ireland, that there will be a recurrence this fall, of the distress which prevailed so generally in 1822. This does not proceed from a failure of the crops, which were never more abundant, but from the desire for speculation, which induces the cultivators of grain to send it out of the country. Some of the western counties already feel the bad effects of policy like this, which robs the poor of their subsistence, then leaves them to starve, unless they are fortunate enough to excite the sympathy of the benevolent.

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The people of the South, who on every occasion are so zealous in proscribing all who in the least degree infringe upon *their* rights, should be last to promote, by their countenance, either directly or indirectly, a vile and disgusting traffic in human flesh! Yet, not content with the misery endured by so great a portion of their population as is comprised by the blacks, they are endeavouring to obtain a more extensive market for their iniquitous dealings in the new state of Illinois. The question of the introduction of Slavery engrosses the attention of all persons there, from the governor down to the humblest squatter.—We are told, the expectation is, that the votes for a convention will be nearly equal; but that there will be a Majority against the measure.—This subject has been agitated for two years, during which a considerable number of the people of Illinois have been kept in a state of uncertainty whether they should continue inhabitants of it, or remove further west. It is affirmed, that hundreds of the most valuable citizens have pledged themselves to leave their comfortable homes, and seek new residences at a distance, should the Conventionists or *slavites* succeed. The 2d of this month, (Aug.) was the day on which the important point was to be decided. The anti-conventionists had determined, should the constitution be altered so as to allow the introduction of negro slavery, (which is the object of the conventionists,) to carry the question before the Supreme Court, at Washington.

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Taxes, &c. paid into the State Treasury from Philadelphia, from the year 1814 to the year 1823, both inclusive.

| | |
|---|---|
| Auction Duties | $760,723 39 |
| Tavern Licenses | 72,338 14 |
| Taxes on Offices | 65 078 21 |
| Taxes on Bank Dividends | 75,551 89 |
| Shop Tax 1822—1823 | 20,126 92 |
| Dividends on Bank Stock | 1,746,196 60 |
| Total | 2,739,814 55 |

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The Circus in Walnut street will open the fall season on the 30th of this month. The company are now performing in New-York.

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### THE INDIAN CHIEFS.

The members of the Common Council of the city of N. York, assembled at the City-hall, on the afternoon of the 14th inst. on a notification from his honor the Recorder, (the Mayor being absent) to receive the Indian Chiefs, who have attracted so much attention for several days past. The members having taken their seats, Governor Clark entered the Council Chamber, followed by the Chiefs, with the interpreters, each at the head of the representatives of the respective tribes, and all were seated within the circle of the members' desks.

The Recorder then rose, and desired the several interpreters to communicate to them—

That the Common Council of New-York are very happy to receive them in our city—

That while they remain with us it will give us pleasure to treat them with affection and hospitality—

That the citizens of New-York, and the Common Council, wish a perfect peace to exist between our nations—

That it is our sincere wish that in all our dealings with them, every American citizen may ever act with integrity and kindness.

Will you, Mr. Interpreter, further assure them, and will you request them to convey to their several neighbors, that they live in our hearts as brothers—

Assure them further, that the Common Council, and our fellow citizens wish them a safe return to their families and houses—

That the Common Council have provided in another room, refreshments which they invite you to partake with them.

The Recorder then caused it to be communicated to them that he would hear with pleasure any thing they might wish to say. Two of the Chiefs then consulted together for a few moments, when Keokuck, or "The Watchful Fox," advanced and shook hands, and spoke, in what appeared a lofty and eloquent manner, as near to the following effect as we can recollect:—

Brother—We have heard you talk. We thank you for your good wishes, and for the kindness shown us. We are all children of the same family though we do not walk in the same path, or drink at the same spring. But the Great Spirit protects the red men, as well as the white.

Brother—We must return. We will tell of the things we have seen beyond the mountains, towards the setting sun. We will tell of your kindness to our old men, our women, and our little ones. With you we wish to be at peace, that our great waters may no more be stained with blood.

Brother—We have no more to say. Our talk was made to our Great Father at Washington.—He is our friend.

The Common Council, together with the Chiefs and their attending officers, then repaired to the Governor's apartment, where they were regaled with wine, punch, cakes, &c. The deportment of the Chiefs was very grave throughout; and they paid full as good attention to the refreshments, as to any other part of the proceedings. The Chiefs all wore frock coats, profusely ornamented with gold and silver lace, and each a sword and epaulettes, with three long feathers, of different colors, in their hats. Rings, wampum and bracelets as usual. The squaws and papooses were richly and fantastically dressed.

It is a singular fact that the tribes of these Chiefs are at war with each other, and that the Chiefs themselves are so far belligerent that they neither speak, travel, eat, drink, or sit together. They were painted, and the most of them looked hideously savage.

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## MARRIED,

On Sunday, the 15th inst. at New-York, by the Rev. Mr. Knox, Mr. SAMUEL COFFMAN, to MATILDA, daughter of Mr. William G. Crease, all of Philadelphia.

On Thursday, the 19th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. GEORGE JENKINS, to Miss PATIENCE HUNN, both of Camden, Delaware.

On Thursday, the 19th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop Conwell, Mr. PETER BOUSQUET, Merchant, to Miss MARY LOUISA ZEMA, daughter of Joseph Beyle, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 17th inst. by the Rev. George C. Potts, Mr. HENRY KRIDER, to Miss ELIZABETH W. HARGESHEIMER, both of this city.

On the 11th inst. at Mountholly, N. J. by John Blackwood, Esq. Mr. LEVI BATES of Philadelphia, to the accomplished Miss MARIA STIFF, of Baltimore.

On the 18th inst. by Alderman Badger, Mr. WILLIAM MENDENHALL, of New-Castle county, (Del.) to Miss SARAH YETMAN, of Chester county, (Penn.)

On Saturday evening, the 14 h inst. by the Rev. Mr. M. Roethe, Mr. ROBERT ADAMS, to Miss MARGARET PROSSER, daughter of Mr. James Prosser, formerly Merchant of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 15th inst. by the Rev. Henry King, Mr. BENJAMIN DUBOIS, to Miss ANN RADFORD, both formerly of New-Jersey.

On the evening of the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kneeland, Mr. HAMER HUGHES, to Miss RACHEL RANOLDS, of Philadelphia county.

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## DIED,

This morning, Mrs. ELIZABETH PHILLER, in the 79th year of her age. The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 329 North Front street.

On Friday morning, the 20th instant, Mr. BENJAMIN LODOR, Senior, in the 57th year of his age.

On Friday, the 20th instant, JOHN PAINTER, son of Jacob Painter, after a short but severe illness, aged 28 years.

On the 19th inst. after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH WETHERSTEIN, wife of Richard Wetherstein, aged 35.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 14th inst. Mrs. DEBORAH HAGERTY, in the 49th year of her age.

On Wednesday evening, the 18th inst. Mr. SAMUEL BRUSSTAR, Shipwright, in the 57th year of his age.

On Monday morning, the 16th inst. Mr. HENRY GARSON, Printer, in the 49th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, the 15th inst. in the 37th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH, widow of the late Noah Davis.

On the 14th inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. EVE ROSANNA REHN, in the 78th year of her age.

On the 14th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH FOLWELL, daughter of the late Godfrey Gebler, in the 55th year of her age.

On Sunday afternoon, the 15th inst. suddenly, Mr. JOHN NICHOL, in the 45th year of his age.

On Friday, after a lingering illness, Mr. JONATHAN WHILLDIN, Pilot, in the 50th year of his age.

On Friday morning, in the 24th year of her age, Mrs. ANN YOUNG, wife of John Young, Printer.

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*Deaths during the past week.*

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia, | 32 | 65 | 97 |
| New York, | 49 | 71 | 120 |
| Baltimore, | 8 | 30 | 38 |

Among the deaths in Philadelphia, were 56 children under five years of age. In New-York, there were 68—and in Baltimore 24.

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## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 13. Sloop Constitution, Doughty, Cape Haytien, 13 days, Mahogany, Coffee, &c.

16. Ship Tuscarora, Serril, Liverpool, 36 days, Dry Goods, Crates, &c.

17. Brigs Com. Barry, Tubbs, Lisbon, 34 days, Salt, &c.; Lima, Rubbell, Havana, via Quarantine; Rising Sun, Blanchard, St. Andrews, 13 days, Plaster, &c.

18. Ship Electra, Robinson, London, 36 days, Merchandize; Brig America, Bowne, Gibraltar, 21 days, Wine, Paper, &c.

19. Brig Louisiana, Rugan, Laguira, 16 days, Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee, &c.

CLEARANCES.

14 Brigs Belvidera, Faleske, Pernambuco; Carolina, Patterson, Brazils; Polydora, Ticke, Hamburg; Vineyard, Cheever, St. Salvador; Schrs. Christiana, Duling, Neuvitas; Packet, Clark, St. Domingo.

17. Ships Philadelphia, Riddle, Bordeaux; Fame, Rich, Buenos Ayres; Conestoga, Willis, Barbadoes; Brigs Eveline, Martin, Laguira; Hercules, Johnson, Halifax, N. S.

18. Brig Hannah, Latour, St. Thomas.

19. Ship Alexander, Baldwin, Liverpool.

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## BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
*No. 209, Spruce Street.*

MRS. SPENCER respectfully announces, that she has opened an Institution for Young Ladies, opposite the Sixth Presbyterian Church, to commence on Monday, 30th instant, to which she will devote the strictest attention.

In addition to the usual routine of studies, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and Elocution, there will be taught History, sacred and profane, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Music, French, Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery.

Having had much experience in teaching young ladies, Mrs. Spencer enters on the important duties of her occupation, not without a hope, to discharge them satisfactorily; and that those whose daughters shall be placed under her care, will not have cause to regret their confidence.

*References.*—Rev. Nathaniel Gaylord, Hartford Co. Con.; Rev. Isaac Headley, Rev. Archibald Bassett; Hon. Isaac Ogden, Del. Co. N. Y.; Hon. De Witt Clinton, Albany; Rev. Drs. Milnor and Spring, N. Y.; A. Alexander, D. D. President of the Theological Institution at Princeton; Rev. Mr. Biggs, Frankford, Pa. and the following gentlemen of Philadelphia—Rev. D Abercrombie, Rev. William M. Engles, Rev. Dr. Nell, Rev. George C. Potts, and the Rev. Drs. Wilson and Wylie.

Mrs Spencer also adds the following notes.

*Harrland, Hartford Co. Con. July 14, 1824.*

This may certify, that Mrs. Almira Spencer, widow of Dr. Spencer, for some years before her marriage resided in my parish; that she was a person of unblemished moral character; and from the acquaintance which I had with her, I looked upon her as an amiable young lady, with abilities beyond the common level. With the improvements she has since made, I doubt not, but that she is qualified for distinguished usefulness in superintending the education of young ladies.

NATHANIEL GAYLORD, V. D. M.

*Wethersfield, August 10, 1824.*

The late Dr. Spencer, formerly resided with his family in this neighbourhood.

Mrs. Almira Spencer, (his widow,) was known to be a lady of unusual literary acquirements, and of most amiable and correct deportment. I esteem her in all respects worthy the confidence and patronage of an enlightened public.

ISAAC OGDEN.

*Philadelphia, April 17, 1824.*

The subscribers have been, for some time past, acquainted with Mrs. Almira Spencer; they consider her as an amiable and interesting woman, possessing an intellect handsomely cultivated; in short, a lady of such accomplishments, as, in their opinion, render her very competent to the superintendance of a "Female Academy." They believe she has just claims to a respectable share of public patronage. Mrs. Spencer has made the experiment as an instructress, and not without flattering success: and now that she is about to make some new arrangements for opening a more extensive field of usefulness, they confidently hope, that her laudable exertions will not be unrewarded.

SAMUEL B. WYLIE,
JAMES P. WILSON.

*Terms.*—Boarding Pupils, 180 dollars per year, payable quarterly, in advance. Day Pupils, from 6 to 12 dollars per quarter, according to the studies they pursue. aug 21—tf

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## PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

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## ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

WE the Subscribers, in our younger years, having studied English Grammar by the books in general use, without obtaining a satisfactory knowledge of that useful science, have lately studied the same under the tuition of Mr. Jonathan Grout.

From our own experience, we say, with confidence, that so intelligible, and so easy of comprehension is his method of infusing the knowledge of Grammar into the understanding of pupils, that we have no hesitation in expressing our decisive belief, that his system of Grammar is *infinitely*, or at least, *immensely superior* to any other: and this we say for several reasons: 1st. His system contains, relative to the construction of sentences, many *rules* and *remarks* which are *not even mentioned* in the usual Grammars, and which, therefore, can never be learned from them: 2d. His rules and remarks are readily comprehended by his pupils: and 3d. A great saving of time and expense is effected by studying his system. We therefore recommend it to all who wish to obtain a perfect knowledge of English Grammar. August 10, 1824.

GEORGE DANNAKER, No. 16, DAVID MOODY, Teachers, No. 14, Strawberry street; ELIJAH MITCHELL, No. 61, and GEORGE B. BALL, No. 200 Market street.

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To accommodate the Ladies, who may wish to obtain the knowledge of English Grammar, in an easier way than by the books, the subscriber has taken that large and airy room, directly over Mr. Burk's clothing store, corner of Sixth and Chesnut, where will be admitted, in addition to those already engaged.

THREE CLASSES OF LADIES.

The first, from 8 to 10—the second from 10 to 12, A.M.—and the third, from 3 to 4, P. M. Ladies will be admitted into any one of these classes at six dollars a quarter; into another class at five, and into the other class at four dollars a quarter.

The subscriber pledges himself, that many of the Ladies who may attend all the classes during one quarter, will obtain a more correct knowledge of this science, than any man has acquired or can acquire from the usual systems in the whole of his life. He is authorised to enter into this pledge, from the circumstance, that his system contains many rules, definitions and other particulars, which are indispensably necessary to a correct and speedy knowledge of Grammar, and which have never been suggested in books, nor have they entered into the thoughts of those who teach Grammar in the usual way: of course, the authors of printed Grammars, and all those who teach by them, not having studied the subscriber's system, are wholly incompetent (except the teachers named) to express any opinion concerning it, because they are profoundly ignorant of the principles that are peculiar to his system. Ladies are invited to call, when convenient to themselves, and attend to the lessons of one day, gratis.

A NUMBER OF GENTLEMEN,

Will be admitted to attend in the evening, as usual.

Some pupils have acquired a better knowledge of Grammar by this system, in the evenings of six weeks than the author of any printed Grammar ever acquired.

Gentlemen are invited to call, and observe the lessons of an evening, gratis.

For further information apply to William Rawle and Thomas Kittera, Esquires, counsellors at law; John Barclay, Esq. President of the N. L. Bank; Daniel H. Miller, Esq. Member of Congress Dr. Edwin Atlee, Seventh street; the Rev. James Wiltbier, Teacher of Latin and Greek, in the University of Pennsylvania; and John Stewart, Teacher, in Bread Street.

aug. 21—3t JONATHAN GROUT.

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## CARD.

W. P. SMITH, respectfully informs the public that at the solicitation of his friends, he intends to open on Monday next the 23d inst. a SELECT INSTITUTION for the instruction of young Gentlemen in the several branches of English Literature, including Algebra, Mathematics, Elocution, Natural Philosophy and Topography. Gentlemen who may be disposed to send their sons are assured that every effort will be made to promote their moral as well as intellectual improvement, and to merit the approbation of his patrons. Apply at No. 158 south 10th street.

aug. 21—tf

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## TO THE ELECTORS

*Of the City and County of Philadelphia.*

I RESPECTFULLY offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the next General Election.

WILLIAM M'CORKLE.

Northern Liberties, Philadelphia County, August 11, 1824. } [21—3t

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## Receipt Book Lost.

A RECEIPT BOOK, marked E. M. on the outside, was lost, (it is believed in Market street, between 5th and 6th streets) about the 5th inst.

Three Dollars Reward will be paid the finder, by the owner, on presenting the Book at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 53 Market street. aug. 21—4t

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## LA FAYETTE BADGE.

AN elegant emblematical vignette, with a correct likeness of General La Fayette, engraved in the best style, and printed on satin ribband, to be worn by the citizens, agreeably to resolutions adopted at the town meeting on Wednesday the 18th inst. on the arrival, and during the stay of the "nation's guest," General La Fayette, in this city; will be ready and for sale at J. L. Fredericks' store, No. 53, S. Fourth street, on Tuesday next the 24th inst.

aug 21—1t

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## Turtle Soup and Pepperpot.

THOMAS HALL, at the sign of the North Carolina, No. 326, South Front street, below Almond, intends preparing in his finest style, every Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, a rich repast of Turtle Soup and Pepperpot, for those who may favour him with their company. aug. 21—3t

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SHORT-HAND.—This very useful art taught in Six lessons (1 hour each.) Any gentleman can call at any time and subscribe to join the class, or be taught separate. Terms, 2 Dollars if in the Class, or Five Dollars separate, in advance. T. T. AZPELL, No. 42 north 4th street, below Arch. 3m.

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WILLIAM B. COBB, Black & White Smith, N. W. corner of Vine & Ninth streets, where Iron Railing, Fire Proof Doors, &c. &c. are Manufactured at Reduced Prices.

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ENGLISH EDUCATION, by PETER WIDDOWS, over the Session Room of Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Arch streets.

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A. S. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed from No. 140 Chesnut to No. 184 N. 4th st. a few doors above Callowhill, where he respectfully offers his professional services.

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RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 168 South Ninth street—dwelling, No. 176.

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P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market st. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

---

JOSEPH BINNEY, No. 39 South Fifth street, Taylor, Tinman and Weavers' Shears Manufacturer. Also, Turkey Stone Cutter and Cutler. Old work repaired, cleaned, ground, &c.

---

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

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BENJAMIN DAFFIN, Razor Manufacturer and Cutler No. 48 N. Third street, a few doors below Arch, Cutlery repaired in the best manner, fire arms cleaned, Polished, &c. B. D. keeps constantly on hand an excellent assortment of Goods, which he warrants for use.

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## HOWELL'S INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long confirmed Coughs; and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with cough, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 127 North Eighth st. and 72 North Sixth st. above Arch st. where a liberal allowance will e made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

N. B.—An assortment of Medicinal Roots and Herbs, to be had as above. march 13—6m

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CHAS. P. LISLE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

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DAVID & JOSEPH E. LAKE, No. 163 North Third, near Vine st. manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 70 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

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BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

---

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 163 Vine st.

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TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

---

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 129 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

---

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 98 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

---

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 113 South Second st. opposite the Custom House.

---

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 39 North Eighth street.

---

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

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GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

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## TAVERN TO LET,

IN one of the public thorough-fares in the city, in good business: has an excellent cellar and a large yard. For particulars enquire at No. 129 South Second street. may 26—tf

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

## THE QUARREL OF LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

Once Love and Hymen both were boys,
They fix'd a day of smiling weather,
To play with each other all their toys,
And spend an afternoon together.

In Venus's bower young Cupid came,
And each with each was quick delighted:
Love shot his darts of surest aim,
And Hymen's brightest torch was lighted.

But Hymen soon, capricious elf,
(Now Hymen's but a peevish fellow,)
Told Love, he wished the bow himself,
And then began to pout and bellow.

Love gave his friend the weapon strait,
(Young Love is such a cheerful giver!)
And thus, for Hymen's torch of state,
Changed his best bow and fullest quiver.

While each his proper arms possest,
Men neither could nor would resist 'em;
For Hymen's fires inflamed their breast,
And Cupid's arrows seldom missed 'em.

But, changing thus their arms about,
The boys became perplexed and stupid;
Love puts the Torch of Hymen out,
While Hymen blunts the shafts of Cupid.

'Twas this dissolved their union sweet,
And broke Affection's firmest tether:
So now if Love and Hymen meet,
They seldom sojourn long together.

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A German officer was speaking with a distinguished Cadi on the subject of Mahomet and the Koran, when the latter cut short the conversation, by rising from his seat and saying, "God is omnipotent, gracious and omnipresent; he has created all things; but it is not his will that all men should serve him in the same manner; for if they did he could not distinguish between fools and rational beings."

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*Archbishop Mountain.*—In the reign of George II. the see of York falling vacant, his Majesty being at a loss for a fit person to appoint to the situation, asked the Rev. Dr. Mountain, who was of a very facetious temper. The D. replied, "Hadst thou faith as a grain of mustard-seed, thou wouldst say to this *Mountain*, (at the same time laying his hand on his breast,) be thou removed and cast into the *sea*, (see.") The monarch laughed heartily, and gave him the see.

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Dr. Reed, well known by his medical reports, in the Monthly Magazine, was requested by a lady of literary eminence, to call at her house. "Be sure you recollect the address," said she, as she quitted the room,—"No. 1 Chesterfield-street." "Madam," said the Doctor, "I am too great an admirer of politeness, not to remember *Chesterfield*, and I fear too selfish ever to forget *number one*."

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Sir Nicholas Bacon going to pass sentence of death upon a criminal, was greatly importuned by him to save his life. Among other reasons alleged, he told him he was his relation. How do you prove that said the judge. My Lord, said the fellow, your name is Bacon, and my name is Hog; and in all ages have Hog and Bacon been reckoned a-kin. But replied the judge, hog is never bacon till it has been well hanged. Therefore you must be hanged before you can be a relation of mine.

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*Fools.*—The fools like the saints have a day dedicated to them; this is called *April fool's day* But Tom Brown thinks, that setting apart one day of the year, in observance of this old custom, may now be dispensed with, since three parts in four of the people are fools all the year round.

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Mr. Clubbe, the author of an ingenious work on Physiogomy, was remarkable for his lively turn of mind and easy temper. The evening before his death, his physician and intimate friend Dr. Frost of Hadleigh, feeling his pulse with much gravity, and observing that it beat more *even* than upon his last visit, "My dear friend," said he, "if you don't already know, or have not a technical expression for it, I will *tell you* what it beats—it beats *the dead march*."

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*Bon Mot.*—A very ignorant nobleman, observing one day, at dinner, a person, eminent for his philosophical talents, intent on choosing the delicacies of the table, said to him—"What! do philosophers love dainties?"—"Why not?" replied the scholar, "Do you think, my lord, that the good things of this world were made only for *block-heads*?"

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An Irish Journal gives the following directions for cooking potatoes:—Put them in a pot or kettle without a lid, with water just sufficient to cover them. After the water is come nearly to boil, pour it off, and replace it with cold water, into which throw a good portion of salt. The cold water sends the heat from the surface to the heart, and makes the potatoe mealy. After they are boiled and the water is poured off, let them stand on the fire 10 or 15 minutes to dry.

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*Ancient Inscriptions.*—In various parts of Galloway, large crags are to be met with, having very ancient writings on them, some of which the antiquary deciphers, but others not; one of these, in the farm of Knockiebay, has, cut deep, on the upper side—

"Lift me up, and I'll tell ye more."

A number of people at one time gathered to this rock, and, after much labor, succeeded in lifting it up, with the hopes, no doubt, of being well repaid for their trouble with the treasure beneath; but, how must they have been disappointed, when, instead of finding any gold, they found written on its ground side—

"Lay me down as I was before."

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*Punning.*—Two gentlemen, one named *Woodcock*, and the other *Fuller*, walking together, happened to see an owl: says the last, that bird is very much like a Woodcock. You are very wrong, says the other, for it is Fuller in the head, Fuller in the eyes, and Fuller all over.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

## PIGEONS.

At this season of the year, those who are the most opposed to keeping pigeons, must admit, that they save much grain that would otherwise be lost. They may be turned to valuable account in a family, by the luxury which their young afford, and which, at this season of the year, when other fresh meat cannot be produced, in many places, without hazard or difficulty, are a delicacy that should be appreciated by farmers; yet keep not too large a flock; twenty or thirty pigeons will generally produce as many young, in a pigeon-house, as twice the number would, on account of their quarrels. I am aware that they sometimes trespass upon the shocks, and newly sown grain; but this is of short continuance, and is overbalanced by the grain that is saved by them during the remainder of the year.

I have long been confident that the account has never been fairly balanced between the farmer and his pigeons, and that more profit may be derived from them than from any fowls which he can keep.

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### Just published and for sale

AT this Office, 'ITINERANT SKETCHES,' a series of Tales from the Saturday Evening Post. Contents—Will Block; the Wreck; The Dead Alive; The Prisoner; The Duellist; The Ruins; The Parting; St. Andrew's Cross; The Tea Table; Wreck of a Barge; The Bird Catcher; Fragment of a Chronicle; The Last Shilling; The Infant Tecumseh, an Indian Tale—With sketches of Poetry by Ellen, Laura, Neville, Fitz Eustace, Mrs. Opie, and J. R.—A pocket edition of 96 pages, price 31 Cents. Also for Sale 'THE CASKET, or Flowers of Literature, Wit and Sentiment, recently published. The above books may also be obtained at the following places:

John Mortimer's Bookstore, No. 74 South Second Street.
Samuel Hanse's Do. 170 South Second street.
Isaac Pugh's, Do. S. E. corner Race & Third.
Shadrach Taylor's Do. 334 North Second Street.
Marot & Walter's Do. 87 Market Street.
Joseph G. Auner's Do. 283 Market Street.
David Clarke's Book bindery, over 171 Market street,
Richard Jourdan, Druggist, N.W. corner of 2d & Christian.

July 24

☞ The New Waverly Novel, Redgauntlet, 50 *cents a copy*, or 25 cents a vol. for sale at the

**BOOK-SHOP,** 121 S. 5th st.

*Eighth door above Spruce street.*

Also, DWIGHT'S THEOLOGY, and the Commentaries of Scott, Henry, Gill, M'Knight, Doddridge, and Burkitt; Johnson's and Walker's Dictionary, small and large; Church Histories; Calmet's Dictionary, and other Bible Dictionaries.

As the advertiser purchases mostly at auction, or for cash only at private sale, he feels confident of being able to sell as cheap as any in the trade, and all Books sold warranted perfect.

☞ Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Psalms and Hymns; Prayer Books; Methodist Hymns; Cowdy's Spelling Book, by the dozen; and a variety of Greek, Latin, Spanish, French and English School Books.

Orders received for Book-binding. july 1—tf

J. S. RUSSELL,
No. 68,
*Chesnut street,*

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

*LAMPS,*

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

*Glasses and Wicks*

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

### SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.
"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.
"*New York, 1st mo. 5th, 1824.*"

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

"N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."
"*Philadelphia, February 16, 1825.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON, M. D.
"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.
"*February 17, 1825.*"

AGENTS.

*Boston*—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
*New York*—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 121 Broadway, opposite John street.
*Lancaster*, (Penn.)—Henry Keffer.
*Pittsburg*, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
*Wilmington*, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
*Baltimore*—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
*Washington City*—William Gunton, Druggist.
*Alexandria*—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
*Norfolk*—C. Hall, Books-ller.
*Richmond*, (Va.)—James M'Kidoe, Druggist.
*Charleston*, (S. C.)—S. Huard, Druggist.
*Augusta*, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
*Natchez*—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

☞ **Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.**

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

**William Swaim,**

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

*Philadelphia, May 7, 1824.* [28—tf

PHILADELPHIA
**THREAD & NEEDLE STORE,**
No. 53 NORTH SECOND STREET.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Ladies of this City, that they have opened the above Store, and will keep a constant supply of the very best articles in great variety, viz:—Needles of every description, Cotton and Linen Threads, Pins, Tapes, Bindings, Buttons of every kind—Sewing Silks and Twist, Marking Canvas, Rug do. and Worsted, Floss Silks, Cotton and Thread, &c. &c. with a great variety of articles particularly needed in families; also, a variety of Fancy Articles, Gimps, Frogs, Buttons, Curls and other Trimmings for Dresses, Habits and Millinery, &c.

Six Threaded Spool Sewing and Floss Cotton of the most approved makers.

**WM. MORRISON & Co.**

June 5—3m

**For Sale at this Office,**

SEVERAL volumes of the *New-York Mirror, and Ladies Literary Gazette*, bound, price 2,50 cents. july 7

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the 1st house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—tf

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

PAPER NEATLY HUNG, at the shortest notice and lowest terms, by J. HOWELL & Co. No. 127 North Eighth st. and 72 North Sixth st. above Arch.


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## *BRILLIANT SCHEME!*

**P. CANFIELD**

AGAIN tenders his sincere acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received in the 13th class of the Union Canal Lottery, and respectfully solicits a continuation of it in the following scheme, which is contingent on pure mathematical principles, as were its predecessors. The perfect fairness of this system of lottery towards adventurers, the low price of tickets, and the small number of them in the 13th class, together with the very short period to elapse before its determination, should command the immediate patronage of the public to the present scheme, independent of aiding the highly important object for which these lotteries were granted, which it is presumed will ever meet cheerfully and readily meet with all that attention and support, from a munificent public, which it truly merits.

Positively to be drawn on the 28th of October next.

Tickets and shares will be sold at the scheme price, five dollars, until the 1st of July, inclusive.

Packages of nine tickets, embracing the 27 combination and permutation numbers of the Lottery, warranted to draw at least the sum sum of 20 dollars and 40 cents, may also be had at the same rate; but should adventurers prefer purchasing packages by certificate, and leave the tickets in deposit for the 20 dollars and 40 cents, they will be accommodated, and the sum then to be paid on a package of whole tickets, will be 24 dollars and 60 cents.

**UNION CANAL LOTTERY.**

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Prize of | $5000 | is | $30,000 |
| 6 | do | 1000 | is | 6000 |
| 6 | do | 500 | is | 3000 |
| 6 | do | 397 | is | 2382 |
| 828 | do | 12 | is | 9936 |
| 5072 | do | 6 | is | $36432 |
| 6914 Prizes. | | | | $87 750 |

Capital Prizes as in former Classes, for sale at FORTUNE'S HOME.

**P. CANFIELD'S**

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127, Chesnut-street. Nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States Bank.

The cash, as usual, will be advanced for prizes sold at this office as soon as drawn. june 26—tf

### ADVICE EXTRA.

*"To be fortunate is to be wise."*

IN these direful times when old plans fail, new ones claim attention. The old dull path to wealth and independence, has of late been choked up with weeds, so that the most wary and nimble-footed traveller is entangled in them—he is stripped and thrown on his back, in an endeavour to pursue it.—From such like disasters have arisen new expedients to prop up a broken fortune, or erect a new one, which have usually resulted in disappointment, and these results have given birth to the reflections which follow:

Each heated pate, with hope elate,
Dreams naught but of elections,
And Adams's, Jackson's, Crawford's fate,
Fill all their sage reflections;
But souls more bright with wisdom dight,
More fateful matters weighing,
Seek honour in the path aright,
By FORTUNE'S voice obeying.

No candidate, whate'er his fate,
Will fill with cash your coffers:
Then why not that vain zeal abate,
And take what FORTUNE offers!
No grievous toil—no bawling broil—
Old friendship's bonds to sever—
No dander, subject to recoil,
She claims, as price of favour.

But if intent on party bent,
The dregs of old affection,
Let all your party rage be spent
In wealth's sublime election:
Your tickets choose with happiest views—
Your poll be UNION LOTTERY;
And name of "Politician" lose
In "Fortune's happy votary."

And surely a more eligible plan to make life worth preserving cannot be devised, as is evidenced by the following Scheme of the

**UNION CANAL LOTTERY,**

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Prizes of | $5000 | is | $30,000 |
| 6 | do | 1000 | is | 6000 |
| 6 | do | 500 | is | 3000 |
| 6 | do | 397 | is | 2382 |
| 828 | do | 12 | is | 9936 |
| 5072 | do | 6 | is | $36432 |
| 6924 Prizes | | | | $87750 |

Positively to be drawn on the 28th of October next.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whole Tickets, | $6 00 | Quarters, | 1 50 |
| Halves, | 3 00 | Eighths, | 0 75 |

Packages by certificate and otherwise, as usual.

For further particulars relative to the advice above given, apply at

**P. I. DECHER'S**

Lottery and Exchange Office, N. W. corner of Chesnut and Third streets,

Where have been recently sold and *immediately paid*—1 capital prize of 9000 dollars; 1 of 500; 6 of 1000; 5 of 200; 12 of 100; besides 40's, &c. &c. innumerable.

july 24—tf

### TOOTH-ACHE

*Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.*

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable powder is now sold by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and of the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 153, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. may 15—1y

**CHEAP SHOE STORE,**
**NO. 266,**
*S. E. corner of Market and Eighth streets.*

THE Subscriber offers his present stock of Boots and Shoes at the following very low prices, viz:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gentlemen's best Phila. made Boots, | | 4 00 to | 4 50 |
| Do. do. do. Monroes, | | 1 50 | 1 75 |
| Do. do. do. Shoes, | | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Men's do. do. Grain Shoes, | | 1 00 | 1 12 1-2 |
| Do. do. do. coarse do. | | 1 00 | 1 12 1-2 |
| Boys' Monroes, best quality, | | 87 1-2 | 1 25 |
| Do. fine Shoes, do. | | 87 1-2 | 1 12 1-2 |
| Do. coarse do. | | 62 1-2 | 75 |
| Ladies' Valencia Slippers, | | 1 00 | 1 12 1-2 |
| Do do. Bootheels, | | 1 25 | 1 37 1-2 |
| Do. Morocco Slippers, | | 87 | 1 12 1-2 |
| Do. do. do. bootheels, | | 1 12 1-2 | 1 25 |
| Do. do. 2d quality, | | 50 | 75 |
| Do. fine Leather Shoes, | | 87 1-2 | 1 12 1-2 |
| Do. coarse do. do. | | 75 | 1 00 |

With a variety of Misses' and Children's Morocco and Leather Boots and Shoes, equally cheap.

J. MILLMAN.

N. B. A general assortment of Trunks, also very cheap. june 12—6m

**CHEAP SHOE STORE,**

No. 258, Market Street, fifth door below 8th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots, | | 4,00 a | 5,00 |
| Do. do. Monroes, | | 1,50 a | 1,75 |
| Do. do. Shoes, | | 1,25 a | 1,50 |
| Do. do. Bookskin do. | | 1,00 a | 1,25 |
| Men's do. Grain do. | | 1,00 a | 1,12 |
| Do. do. Coarse do. | | 1,00 a | 1,25 |
| Boys' do. Monroes, best quality, | | 1,00 a | 1,12 |
| Do. do. Shoes, do. | | 87 a | 1,12 |
| Do. do. Coarse do. | | 62 a | 87 |
| Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed, | | 1,00 a | 1,12 |
| Do. Morocco do. Heels and trimmed, | | 1,00 a | 1,12 |
| Do. do. do. Spring Heels, | | 90 a | 1,00 |
| Do. do. Boots Trimmed, | | 1,62 a | 1,75 |
| Do. Leather do. | | 1,12 a | 1,37 |
| Do. Morocco thick soaled Shoes, | | 1,12 a | 1,25 |
| Do. do. do. with Heels, | | 1,25 a | 1,50 |
| Do. Leather do. do. | | 87 a | 1,25 |
| Do. do. Pumps, | | 75 a | 1,00 |
| Misses' Morocco do. | | 62 a | 75 |
| Do. Valencia do. | | 75 a | 87 |
| Do. Leather do. | | 50 a | 62 |
| Children's Morocco Boots, | | 37 a | 62 |
| Do. Leather do. | | 37 a | 62 |

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. march 6—1y

**LAND AGENT,**
**Broker and Conveyancer's Office,**
*No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.*

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Copartnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.


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### Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of John Starr, deceased, will be exposed to public sale, on 4th day, the 15th of 8th month next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the House of John F. Mansfield, in the village of Cantwell's Bridge, the whole of the Real Estate of said deceased, consisting of the following described lands and tenements, situate in the aforesaid village, New Castle County, and State of Delaware.

No. 1. A lot of Ground, in a high state of improvement, at present divided into two parts, adjoining lands of David Wilson, the heirs of William Corbit, and others, containing four acres and sixty-four perches, be the same more or less, on which are erected a very neat and comfortable two story brick dwelling house, with two rooms on the first floor, four chambers above, and cellar under the whole, all well finished; also a brick smoke-house, stabling, hay barrack, carriage-house, &c. in good order, and at convenient distance, an excellent garden, well enclosed, and a pump of good water in the yard. This property offers every necessary convenience for the comfortable residence of a family, and is considered one of the most handsome situations in the village.

No. 2. A landing lot and wharf, on the west side of Appoquinimink Creek, containing ninety-two perches, be the same more or less, on which are erected two store houses for the reception of grain, capable of containing 3000 bushels each.

No. 3. A lot of well improved ground, adjoining lands of David Wilson, the heirs of William Corbit, deceased, and the landing road, containing six acres and forty-two perches, be the same more or less.

No. 4. An undivided right, being one third part of a lot of embanked Meadow, adjoining the east side of the causeway, and Meadow belonging to the heirs of William Corbit, deceased, containing fine acres and ninety-nine perches, be the same more or less.

The property will be shown to any person previous to the day of sale, and the terms, which will be accommodating, made known, on application to

DANIEL CORBIT, Esq.

Cantwell's Bridge, 7th mo. 30, 1824. aug 14—2t

### Money to Loan on Mortgage.

A NUMBER of sums to loan on property within the city and County of Philadelphia—800, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, 10,000, 15,000, and 20,000. Those sums above ten thousand, can be had for 5 per cent. For further particulars apply to

P. J. WILTBOHN,
July 31—tf No. 149 Walnut street.

**CARRIAGES.**

THE Subscriber having recently supplied himself with a general assortment of High Box Coaches and light travelling Carriages, with the front seat sufficiently large to contain a servant with the Driver, as also light one and two Horse Dearborns, together with high finished full mounted six spring Gigs, and light Sulkeys—all of fancy colours, including a variety of good tempered Match Horses, with careful and and attentive drivers. As it is his wish not to send his Carriages to the public stand, during the approaching hot season, he is therefore determined to reduce the price of Carriage hire, &c. as low as possible.

N. B. His old established Mourning Hearse, with jet black Horses, kept as usual in perfect order, and will be sent to any part of the city, with that prompt attention becoming the occasion. Apply at No. 49 South Fifth-street.

may 29—tf WILLIAM CANNON.

### CHEAP NEW GOODS,

At the Old Establishment, No. 112 Market street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber, having added to his usual assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols, by daily making, so as to render it the interest of all who wish to use articles in his line to call, as he makes to order, and repairs, if required, for one year gratis. For sale at the above place, six thousand Canton Walking Canes; those silver mounted, from 50 cents to 3 dollars 50 cents; and all kinds made to order on short notice. Whalebone for ladies' Bonnets, Corsets, &c. kept as usual. An Apprentice wanted.

NEHEMIAH SLEEPER.

July 24—tf

### PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation, at his stand, No. 108 MARKET STREET, corner of Franklin Court, between Third and Fourth.

april 10—tf JOHN C. RUHLMAN.

### MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions carefully and legally executed for two dollars. Likewise all other writings drawn or engrossed on similar low terms, at No. 7 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market. march 6—tf

**J. B. Wood, 42 Spruce,**

Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, Manufactures & keeps for sale, Farm and Farming Utensils of all description. Carting Horses may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. may 8—tf

### TO THE ELECTORS

*Of the City and County of Philadelphia.*

FELLOW CITIZENS.—The flattering vote obtained from you for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the last General Election, encourages me again to offer myself a candidate for that station, and respectfully solicit your suffrages at the ensuing October Election. If elected, the duties of the office shall be faithfully attended to by the public's humble servant,

july 31—tf CONRAD WILE.

### TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the partnership heretofore existing between JOHN HEAZLITT & ANDREW WILLIAMS, is this day discovered by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm, will please present their accounts for settlement, and all those indebted to it, will please to make immediate payment to ANDREW WILLIAMS, No. 6 Prune street, who is authorised to settle the same. aug 7—3t*

### An Apprentice Wanted.

A LAD of respectable connections, of active and industrious habits, and about 15 years of age, is wanted as an Apprentice to the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods business. One from the Country would be preferred. Enquire at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post. 8th mo 7—tf

PATENT CARBONATED
**SARSAPARILLA MEAD,**

SOLD by appointment at WILLIAM MARRIOTT'S Drug & Chemical store, No. 4½ North Fifth, near Arch street, where neither attention nor expense will be wanted to render it as perfect as possible.

W. M having introduced this salutary beverage to the attention of the public, deems it but justice to say it has met the decided approbation of many of the most eminent of the medical faculty. In fact the many and well known invaluable qualities of Sarsaparilla have long placed it among the first of depurative medicines. Its unpleasant earthy sensation and taste have been with many an insurmountable objection to its use, but in its present form these disagreeable attributes are obviated, and the ingredients which enter into its composition to effect that intention possessing tonic properties, their union must produce a happy influence over the debilitated system, and afford to those in the bloom of health a draught lively and refreshing as that from the Seltzer, Soda, or Mineral fountain. Those who are afflicted with languor, debility, or general emaciation will find in this a happy restorative. In cases of cutaneous affections, its good effects have been evidenced by the removal of pimples and eruptions in the face in a short time. Its general beneficial influence will doubtless induce parents to recommend it to their children, particularly where grossness of habit predominates.—And may it not be readily inferred, that the distressing sensations which arise from that nearly careless complaint termed Indigestion or Dyspepsia may be much obviated and perhaps permanently relieved in the assistance rendered nature by its use? It is found to sit much lighter on the stomach than any artificial summer drink hitherto offered to the public; not producing that painful sensation incident to the use of most others, when taken in proportionate quantities. Its action on the system is imperceptible and its novel and peculiar taste by repetition becomes delightful.

July 17—1m

### FOUND.

A POCKET BOOK, containing a considerable amount in Bank Bills, Promissory Notes and other papers which may be useful to the owner. Any person proving property, may have the same by applying to Aaron Nicholls, saw maker, Hamilton Village, and paying expenses. aug. 14—tf

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Marble Yard, No. 1 north Eleventh st. where a great variety of Marble Mantles, and other Marble work can be had cheap, for Cash.—aug 14

DR. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 172 Vine st. above 8th, performs all operations on the TEETH, on moderate terms, and in all cases of Decay gives information and advice gratis—aug 14

### Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

*No. 7, North Sixth Street,*

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses, To Bind, White and Coloured Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of employing persons, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references will find every facility in supplying themselves with situations. feb. 21—tf


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### The Select Didactic Seminary.

IN Fromberger's Court, (Second street, between Market and Arch,) which is now vacated, will be re-opened on Monday, the 23d instant—where will be taught, as usual, all the branches of a useful English education. For admission apply at the Seminary, or at No. 140 North Second street. 10 aug 7—3t* PARDON DAVIS.

*New Mills and Philadelphia*
**MAIL STAGE.**

THE Subscribers, grateful for past favours, intend running their Stage from the Pine Cottage and New Mills to Philadelphia. The Stage will leave New Mills every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, and passing through Vincentown, Fayettown, Lumberton and Moorestown, to Joseph English's Ferry, Camden. Returning, will leave the upper side of Market street, Philadelphia, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, and English's Ferry, Camden, at 12, and arrive at New Mills by 5 in the evening. Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. Fare from New Mills to Philadelphia One Dollar, with the usual allowance of Baggage.

JOHN WEST.
BENJAMIN BURR.

Baggage at the risk of the Owners. aug. 14—3t

**YELLOW SPRINGS STAGE.**

RUNS from Jefferies' Hotel, No. 244 Market-street, above Seventh, at 7 o'clock, A. M. every Third, Fifth and Seventh days, and passing by the way of the Gulf, Valley Forge, Phœnixville, dines at Kimberton, and arrives at the Springs at 4 o'clock.—Returning will leave James Rones' Inn at 5 o'clock, A. M. breakfast at Kimberton, and arrive at Philadelphia at 2 o'clock.

KIMBERTON STAGE also leaves Jefferies' Hotel every Fourth and Seventh days of the week, during warm weather, at 8 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at the Bank, (Jonathon Miller's) dine at William Roger's, Kimberton, and proceeds to the Springs in the afternoon, whenever passengers give this line the preference. New stages and good horses are provided, and every attention will be given to render the line satisfactory to passengers. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

JAMES RONES,
S. C. JEFFERIES,
SAMUEL WHITE.

7 mo. 31, 1824—tf

**THE WEST CHESTER STAGE,**

CONTINUES to leave JOSEPH TAYLOR'S, sign of the Cross Keys, North Fourth Street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Seven o'clock in the morning, for West Chester. Returning, leaves West Chester every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at Seven in the morning.

All Baggage at the Owners' risk.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

N. B.—Joseph Taylor returns his thanks to his friends for their past support, and hopes by strict attention to their accommodation, to merit a continuance of their patronage, it being a central situation for business.

june 19—3m JOSEPH TAYLOR.

**Travellers by the following Routes**
***TAKE NOTICE.***
*That the Wilmington, Philadelphia, Elkton, Dover and Chestertown Mail Stages,*

LEAVES and arrives at the subscriber's, in the following order, viz: Philadelphia and Wilmington Mail Stage, via Darby and Chester, will run daily, leaving both places at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at one o'clock, P. M. For seats to Philadelphia, apply at Eli Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, sign of James A. Bayard; and for seats to Wilmington, apply at the United States General Mail Stage Office, No. 30, south Third-st; at Patterson's Inn, sign of Robinson Crusoe, No. 23, south Third street; at Hirshell's Hotel, No. 15, south Fourth street, and Taylor's Inn, (Cross Keys) No. 16, north Fourth street, Philadelphia. Fare, one dollar.

**Wilmington and Elkton Mail Stage,**
*Via Newport and Christiana.*

Will run daily, (Sundays excepted)—leaving George Peacock's Inn, Elkton, at 5 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Wilmington at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Eli Lamborn's Inn, sign of James Bayard, at one o'clock, P. M. and arrives at Elkton at 5 o'clock, P. M.—This line is continued to Frenchtown, and arrives in time for the Baltimore Steam-Boat—Fare one dollar and fifty cents.

**Wilmington and Georgetown**
*Mail Stage, via New-Castle, St. Georges, Cantwells Bridge, Smyrna, Dover and Milford,*

Will run three times a week—leaving Eli Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Georgetown the next day at 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning, leaves Georgetown on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at 5 o'clock, P. M. the next day.—Fare through five dollars and 25 cents—this line is connected with the *Virginia* Mail Stage line, Wm. D. Waples being a proprietor in both lines, which leaves Millsborough every Wednesday morning, passing through Berlin, Polar-town, Snowhill, Horn-town, Accomac Court House, Bell-Haven, Franktown, and Northampton Court-House, Virginia, to Hoyd's Ferry, from thence crossing the Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk.

**Wilmington and Chestertown**
*Mail Stage, via Middletown, Warwick, and Georgetown Cross Roads.*

Will run three times a week, leaving Eli Lamborn's Inn Wilmington, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at 5, P. M. Returning leaves Peacock's Inn, Chestertown, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at seven o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Wilmington at five o'clock, P. M.—This line is connected with the Easton Mail Stage. Fare to Chestertown, three dollars.

aug. 7—3m ELI LAMBORN, Proprietor.

**FARE REDUCED to $2.**
*For a Passage to New York.*

THROUGH in one day in the Citizen Coach, and New Union line, for New-York, via Bordentown, and New Brunswick. The Steam Boat Albemarle, leaves the upper side of Market street wharf every day, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.—For Bordentown; from thence in coaches to New Brunswick, and take the elegant Steam Boat Legislator, and arrive in New York the